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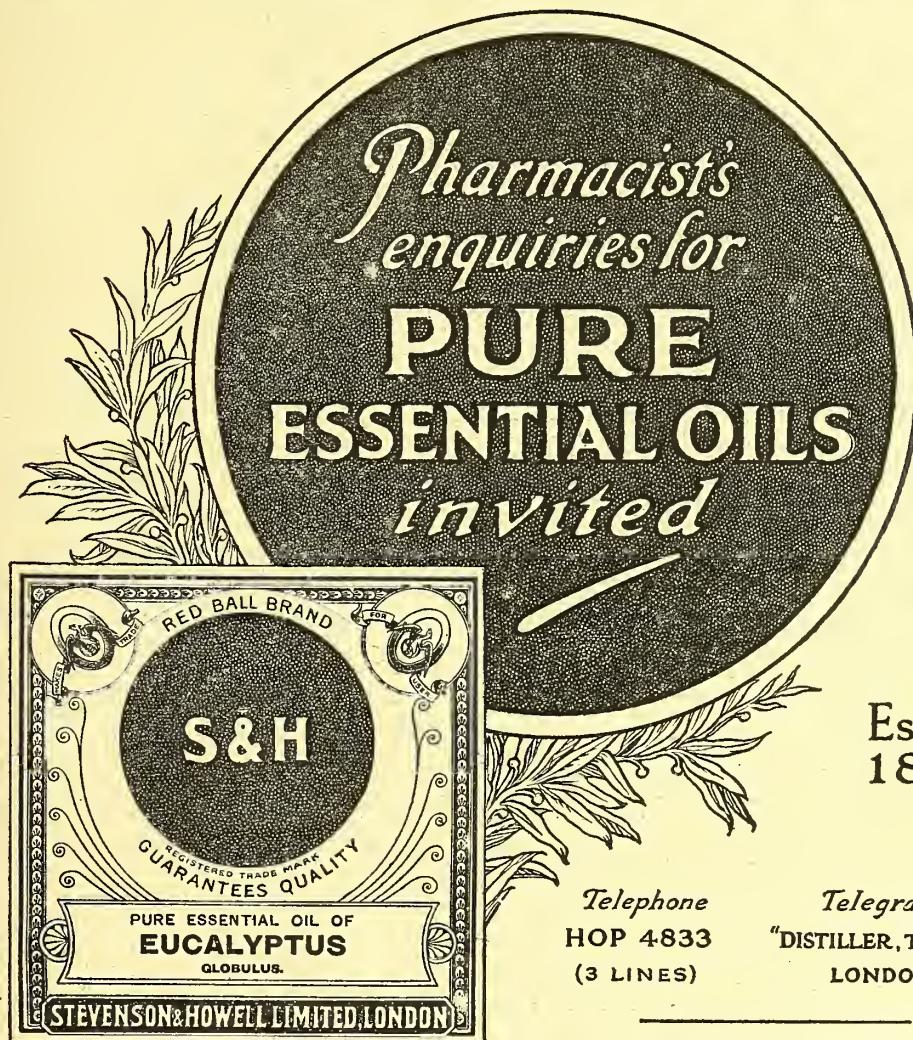
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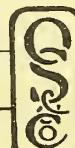
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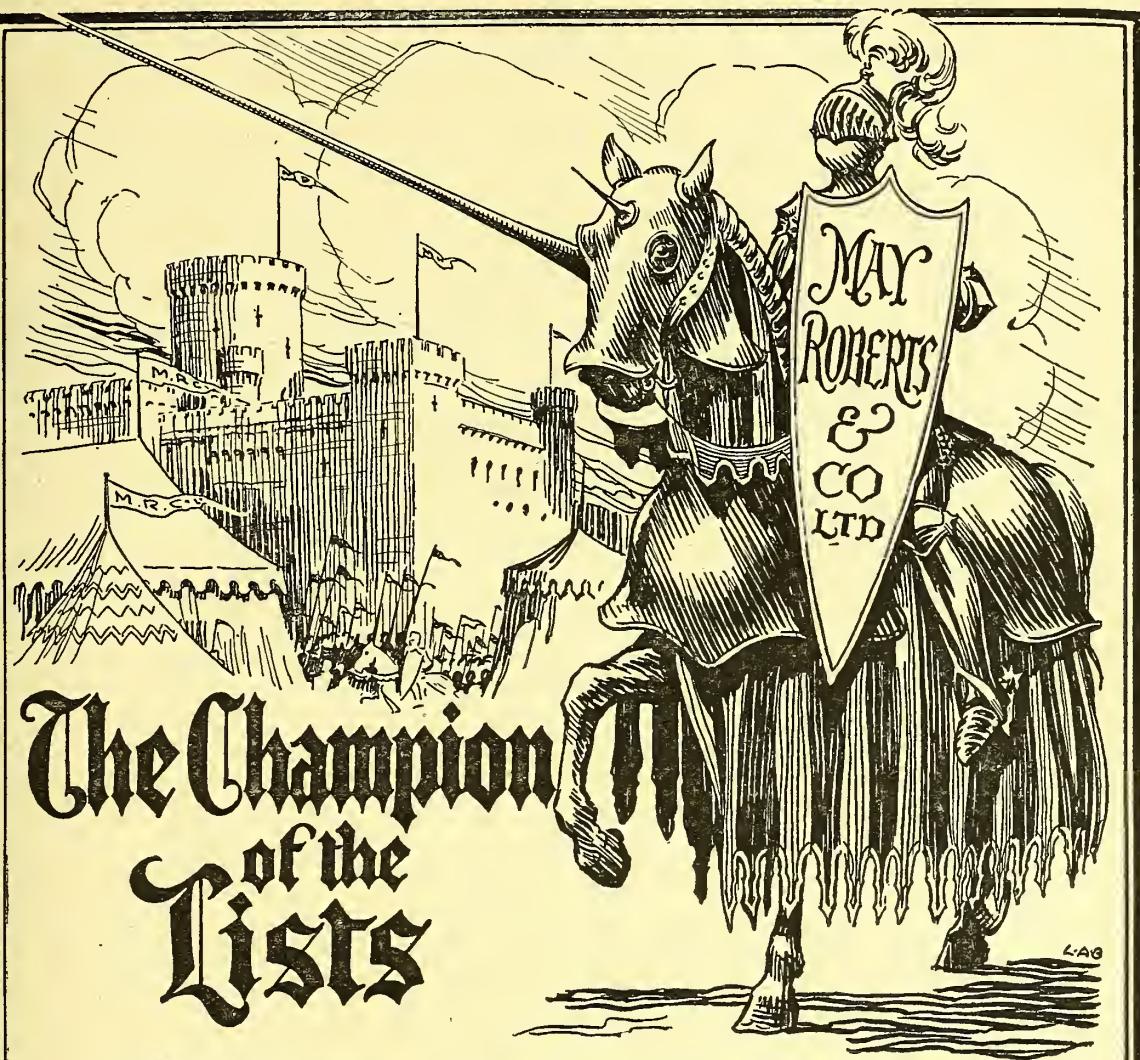
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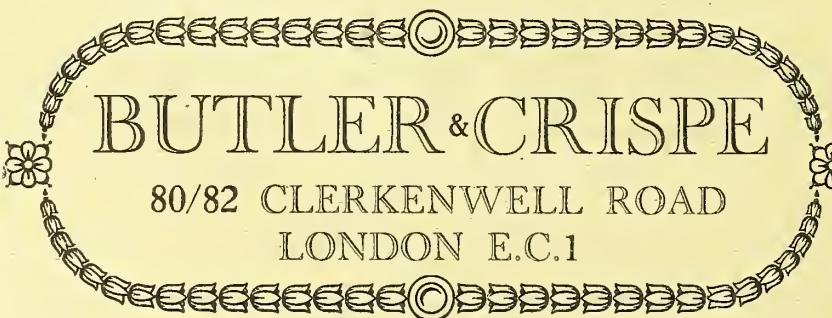
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NOVEMBER 6, 1926

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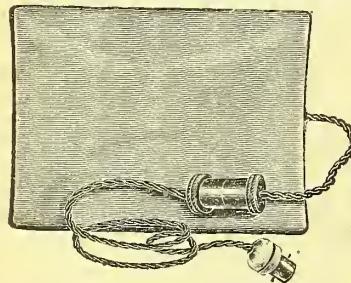
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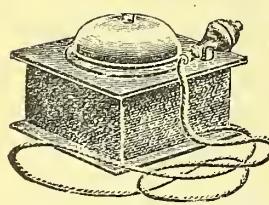


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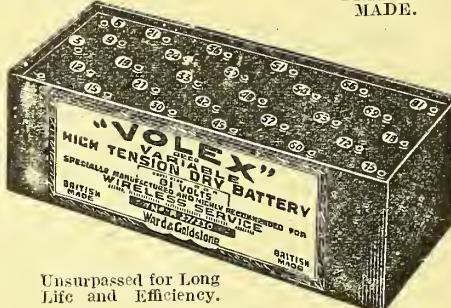
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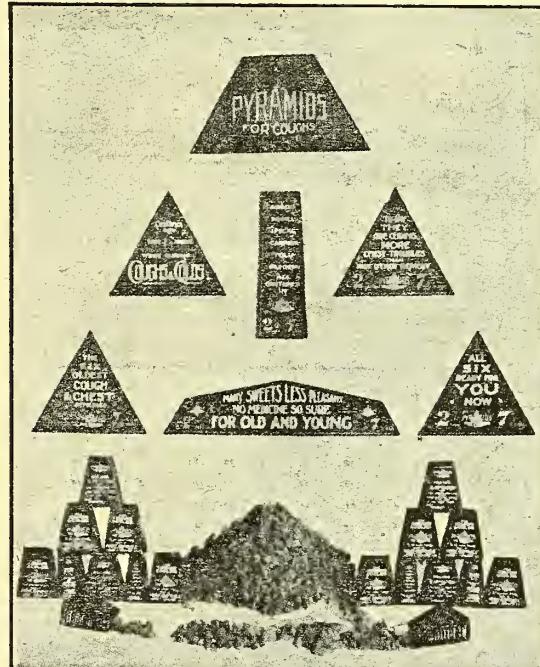
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Maw's Page



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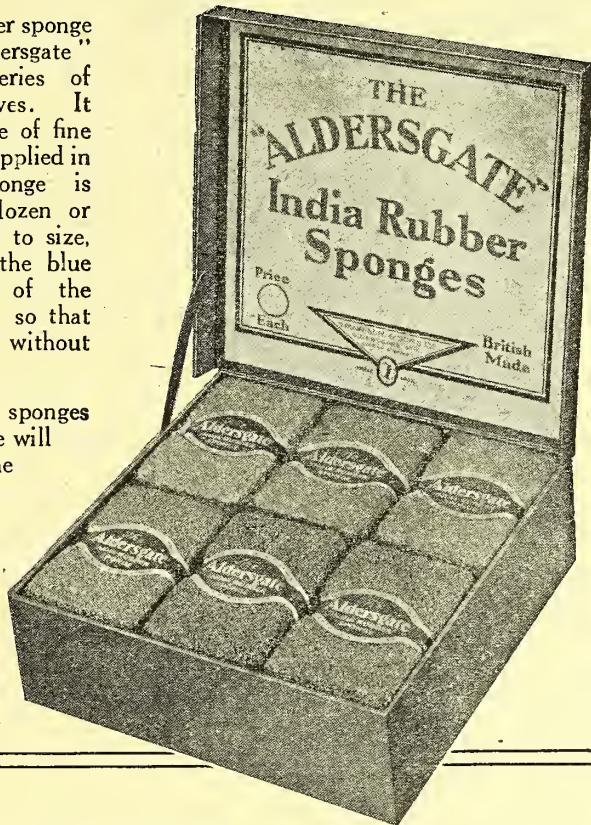
The "Aldersgate" india-rubber sponge is another member of the "Aldersgate" series — the pharmacist's series of sponges packed to sell themselves. It is a high grade rubber sponge of fine texture and excellent finish; supplied in assorted shades. Each sponge is attractively banded. Each dozen or half-dozen sponges, according to size, are packed to conform with the blue and cream colour scheme of the "Aldersgate" sponge series, so that effective displays are secured without difficulty.

"Aldersgate" india-rubber sponges will sell themselves. Each sale will give entire satisfaction to the customer and bring a good profit to yourself.

Small - per doz. 8/-
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(One dozen in display box).

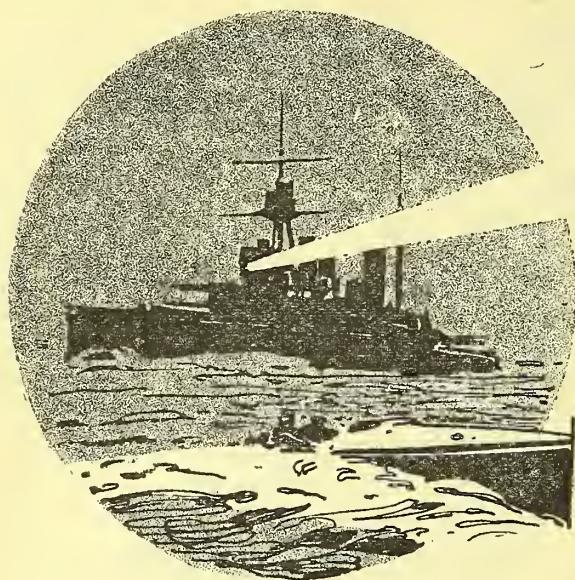
Large - per doz. 22/6
($\frac{1}{2}$ dozen in display box).



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Evans'
SEXATONES

These are pluriglandular tablets designed for use in the treatment of general and nervous debility, deficiency in sexual functioning, and premature old age.

They are a scientific combination of endocrine substances which effectively increase the body metabolism.

Sexatones are prescribed—

WHERE THERE IS LACK OF
STRENGTH;
WHERE THERE IS FATIGUE;
WHERE THE VITALITY IS LOW;
WHERE THERE IS NERVOUS
DEBILITY;
WHERE THERE IS GENERAL
DEPRESSION.

There are two formulæ—"Male" (O.T.M.621) and "Female" (O.T.M.625).

Literature on application

Evans'

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON



Saville's J-U-N-E

The PREMIER ENGLISH PERFUME

*"Which in its fragrance has the art
of playing EVERY flower's part."*

THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR



"JUNE" VANISHING CREAM Saville's Frozen

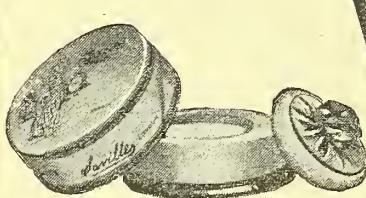
A Superb Production EAU DE COLOGNE

Retail	1/3	Fetail ..	1/-
Per Doz.	10/-	Per Doz. ..	8/-



SAVILLE'S "JUNE" PERFUME

Size ..	1/3	2/3	4/3	7/6
Per Doz. ..	10/-	20/-	36/-	60/-



"JUNE" BEAUTY POWDER

Retail 1/- (with Sifter) per doz.	8/-
" 9d. (without ") " "	6/-
" 2/- (" ") " "	16/-



"JUNE" BATH TABLETS
Fetail 1d. per Tablet. Per doz. 2/-



"JUNE" POUDRE COMPACTE
In Gilt Metal Box with Mirror & Puff
Retail 1/- Per Doz. 8/-

"JUNE" SHAMPOO POWDER

With Henna
Without Henna
With Camomile
Retail 1d. Per Doz. 4/-

THIS WILL BE A "JUNE" XMAS. STOCK EARLY

"JUNE" Perfumery makes a most attractive display for Xmas "FEATURE" windows—and "sells at sight."

ARTISTIC SELLING SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED WITH ALL DIRECT PARCELS
SEND P.C. FOR BEST TERMS — SHOWING 66% PROFIT ON COST

THE CITY PERFUMERY CO.

Junction Laboratories

WATFORD, HERTS

An Announcement of Special Interest to
Shipping Houses and to Colonial and Foreign Buyers.



Series of Toilet Preparations

In order to facilitate the distribution abroad of Saville's June Perfumery Series of Toilet Preparations the Proprietors have appointed

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
LIVERPOOL

AS THEIR SOLE EXPORT DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

In future all enquiries and orders for June goods intended for re-sale outside Great Britain will be handled by the Sole Export Distributing Agents, and the goods will be supplied in Special Export Packings from which all mention of the Home Retail Prices is omitted. Special Advertising matter, similarly treated, is also available.

PRICE LIST AND TELEGRAPHIC CODE

	Size	Doz. Rate		Size	Doz. Rate	
<i>June</i> Perfume	1/3	10/- <i>Gudag</i>		4/6	36/- <i>Gudij</i>	
	2/6	20/- <i>Gudeh</i>		7/6	60/- <i>Gudok</i>	
<i>June</i> Beauty Powder (Sifter Box)	-	-		1/-	8/- <i>Gukep</i>	
TINTS— <i>RACHEL</i>	<i>NATURELLE</i>	<i>BRUNETTE</i>	<i>BLANCHE</i>			
<i>Gudul</i>	<i>Gufam</i>	<i>Gufen</i>	<i>Gufip</i>			
<i>June</i> Beauty Powder (no Sifter)	-	-		9d.	6/- <i>Gukir</i>	
TINTS— <i>RACHEL</i>	<i>NATURELLE</i>	<i>BRUNETTE</i>	<i>BLANCHE</i>			
<i>Gufor</i>	<i>Gufus</i>	<i>Gugav</i>	<i>Gugew</i>			
<i>June</i> Ditto	ditto	-		2/-	16/- <i>Gukos</i>	
TINTS— <i>RACHEL</i>	<i>NATURELLE</i>	<i>BRUNETTE</i>	<i>BLANCHE</i>			
<i>Gugix</i>	<i>Gugoy</i>	<i>Guguz</i>	<i>Guhab</i>			
<i>June</i> Poudre Compacte	-	-		1/-	8/- <i>Gukut</i>	
TINTS— <i>RACHEL</i>	<i>NATURELLE</i>	<i>ROUGE</i>	<i>BRUNETTE</i>			
<i>Guhec</i>	<i>Guhid</i>	<i>Guhof</i>				
<i>June</i> Soap (3 tab. in box)	-	-		1/- ^{PER TAB.}	8/- <i>Gujah</i>	
<i>June</i> Vanishing Cream	-	-		1/3	10/- <i>Gujej</i>	
<i>June</i> Shampoo (2 doz. in box)	-	-		6d.	4/- <i>Gulaw</i>	
No. 1 WITH HENNA	No. 2 WITHOUT HENNA	No. 3 WITH CAMOMILE				
<i>Gujik</i>	<i>Gujol</i>	<i>Gujum</i>				
<i>June</i> Sachets (3 doz. in box)	-	-		3d.	2/- <i>Gukan</i>	

PROPRIETORS:

The City Perfumery Co.

Junction Laboratories, Watford, Herts.

SOLE EXPORT DISTRIBUTING AGENTS:

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

34 Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL.

P.O. BOX 38.

Telegraphic Address: SUNDRIES, LIVERPOOL.





Sell British Goods Buy British Goods

Manufacturers-

¶ The British Industries Fair is being held in 1927 at the general request of all those who exhibited at the 1926 Fair. We can give no stronger proof of its value to other manufacturers.

¶ The British Government is sending personal invitations to 50,000 important Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Buyers to visit the Fair.

¶ The amount of floor space available for Exhibitors at the White City and Castle Bromwich is limited. Early application is therefore advisable. Don't delay—send your application now.

¶ The price of Stand Space for Exhibitors at the 1927 Fair is extremely low. For example, any manufacturer can exhibit for as little as £12, including the erection of a complete Stand fitted with counters, shelves and electric light.

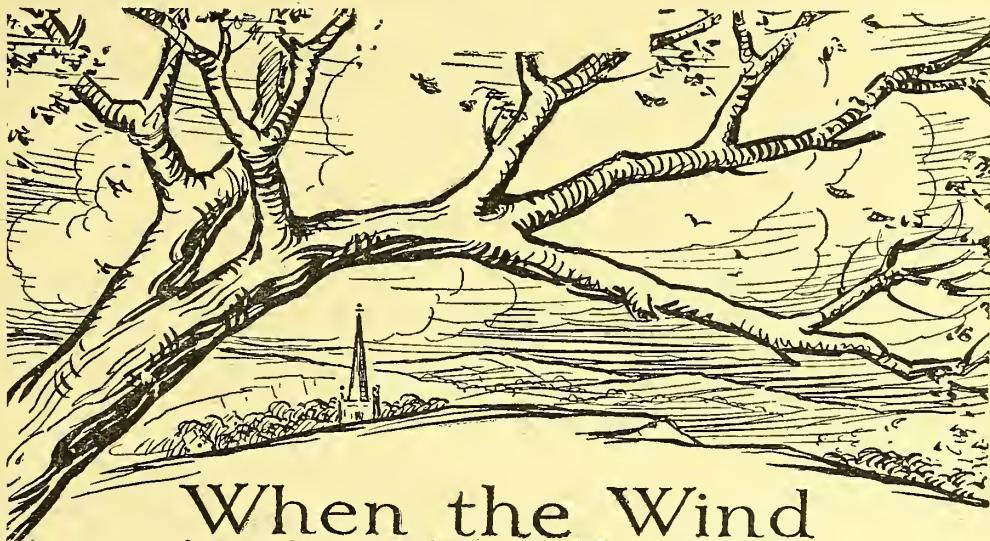
Book *your* space *now* in the 1927 **BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR**

February 21st to March 4th 1927
WHITE CITY & CASTLE BROMWICH
LONDON & BIRMINGHAM

**The World's greatest
NATIONAL
TRADE EXHIBITION**

For full particulars write to
THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE,
35, OLD QUEEN STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
or to the
SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BIRMINGHAM.

C.F.H. L



When the Wind is in the EAST

when Coughs and Colds and Husky Throats are rife, when Chest Weaknesses discover themselves, when every other Customer who enters your Pharmacy wants —
“Something for a Sore Throat”

*—here is the Remedy
you can Recommend*



6d. Tins
3/9 per doz.
Bulk 4/6 lb.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD,
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/597

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FACTORIES & DISTILLERIES—CANNES-GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESSENTIAL OILS

ANISEED.
CLOVES (ANG.).
CINNAMON BARK.
CITRONELLA.
EUCALYPTUS.

JUNIPER.
LEMON.
PEPPERMINT.
ROSEMARY.
THYME.

BERGAMOT.
GERANIUM.
LAVENDER.

NEROLI.
ROSE.
YLANG YLANG, Etc.

WE CAN OFFER A B.P. PEPPERMINT OIL OF FULL MENTHOL CONTENT AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AROMA AT A VERY LOW PRICE. —————— WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

CANNES.
PARIS.
LEIPZIG.
NEW YORK.

SPURWAY

ET CIE, LTD.

TELEGRAMS:
'NEROLI, LONDON.'
TELEPHONE:
BISHOPSGATE 1372.

89, GREAT EASTERN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Schimmel & Co.
MILTITZ, near LEIPZIG.

Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality :
FIXORESIN

*A fixing Agent for
Soap Perfumes and Extracts.*

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P.
SAVIN OIL
PINE OIL
SAFROL
BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C.
FLORAL OILS
ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS
FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

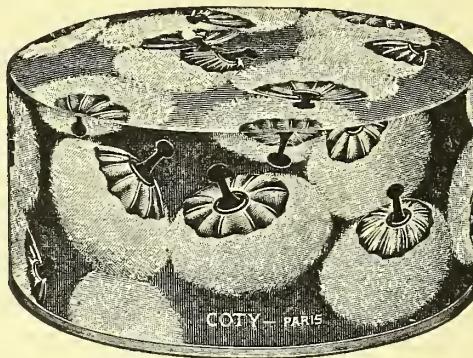
FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3

Important Announcement

*If you have any difficulty in obtaining
HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY
preparations from your usual source
of supply write to
PARFUMERIES de PARIS, Ltd.
Larden Rd., Acton, London, W.3
who will be pleased to send you
by return of post
their Price List and best terms
showing excellent profits to the
retailer
Advertising material supplied.*

2/6

Retail Price
Series 060
Standard Size



4/-

Retail Price
Series 061
Double Size

CHRISTMAS BONUS OFFER

on Loose Powders Series 060 & 061

In order to make your Christmas displays attractive and profitable—show Coty Face Powder in your window—once displayed it will sell itself.

The new Christmas Bonus Offer on Coty Powder, in force from November 1st—December 31st, 1926, is to help you to reap the fullest advantages from the Christmas Trade.

1 box gratis with each order for 1 dozen.

7 boxes	„	„	„	„	„	6	„
15 „	„	„	„	„	„	12	„

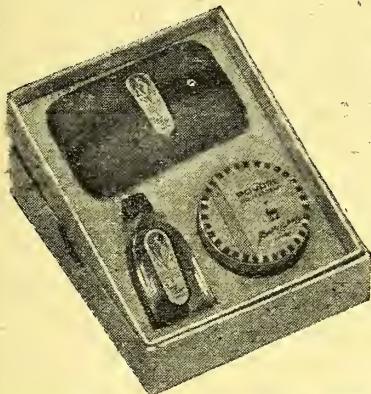
SHOW COTY POWDER AND INCREASE YOUR SALES!

COTY (England) LTD
WALMAR HOUSE
298 REGENT STREET
W.1

C
oty

Seasonable Productions by
PIESSE & LUBIN, LTD.

Attractively presented
 —reasonably priced.
 Suitable for the
 Xmas GIFT TRADE



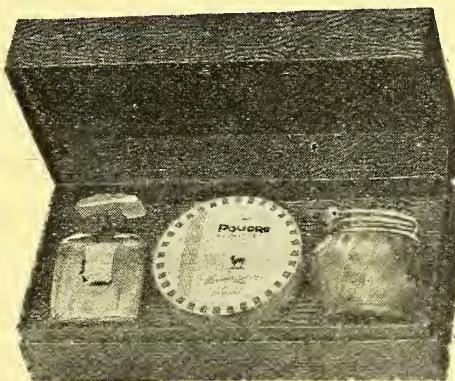
852 Sample Coffret, containing
 Perfume, Powder and Soap.
 Retail 1/6 Trade 12/- doz.



Boxed
 Eau de Cologne.
 J 31 2 oz. Retail 2 3/-
 J 32 1 oz. " 3/-

Boxed
 Lavender Water.
 J 36 1 oz. Retail 2 9/-
 J 37 1 oz. " 3 6/-

Trade
 less
 33 1/3 %

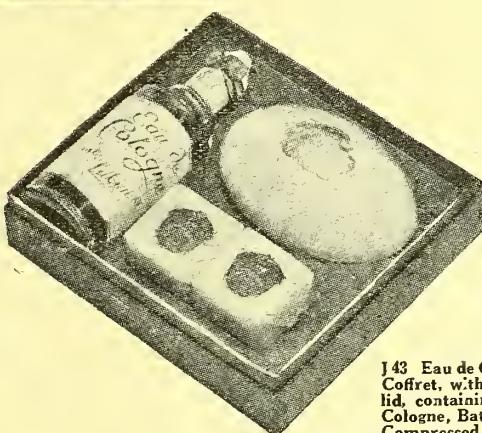


J 45
 Coffret, containing
 Perfume, Powder
 and Day Cream.
 Retail 8/6
 Trade 68/- doz.

In Opopanax,
 Chypre, Musk
 Plant, Coeur de
 Jeannette, Jasmin,
 & Rose de Damas.



J 44 Lavender Coffret, with hinged lid,
 containing 2 oz. Lavender, Bath Soap,
 Compressed Bath Crystals.
 Retail 7/6
 Trade 60/- doz.



J 43 Eau de Cologne Coffret, with hinged lid, containing 2 oz. Cologne, Bath Scap, Compressed Bath Crystals.
 Retail 7/-
 Trade 55/- doz.

Usual terms, free cases, carriage paid on orders of £3 U.K.

PIESSE & LUBIN, LTD., 169-173 REGENT STREET, W.1

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND :

MESSRS. MUNRO, McLAREN & SUTHERLAND, 17 CADOGAN STREET, GLASGOW

Most distinguished among Soaps

NOTHING like Golden Glory has ever before been offered. Eight years of constant research produced this wonderful quality soap. In a beautiful wrapping and in decorated boxes it comes—a tablet of shining golden transparency, purified and

matured through many months, until it reaches a perfection point high above all other soaps.

YOU cannot risk disappointing your customers. Delight them with Golden Glory and they will come for it again and again.

Pears'

Golden Glory

The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

A. & F. Pears Ltd., London, Soapmakers to Their Majesties the King and Queen

GA 28-8

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Advertising Matter, advice, and sales help are always available from

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

37, GRAY'S INN ROAD

LONDON, W.C.1.

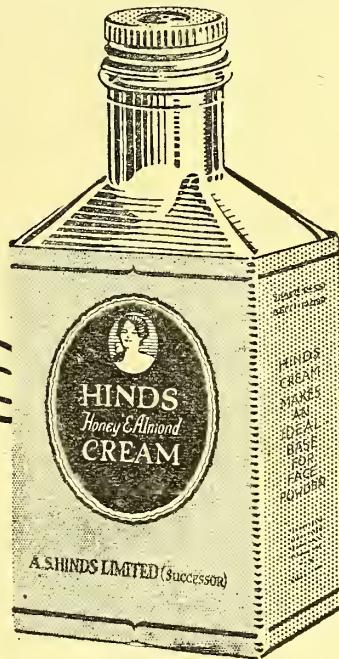
"At all Chemists"

The great campaign for Hinds Honey and Almond Cream will soon have started. That great, sweeping force of 95,667,523 advertisements, which is introducing this fine product to the women of England, will shortly be unleashed.

Then instantly, if you are using the beautiful display helps, you will make good sales. Soon the enquiries will pour in. No woman can resist the fine advertising that you will see in the big national papers, in the big picture papers, in practically every woman's paper and home magazine.

If you are not yet stocking, order at once. Don't let the business that this advertising will create pass your door.

Retail Prices (P.A.T.A.) 1½ ozs. 1/-, 4½ ozs. 3/-

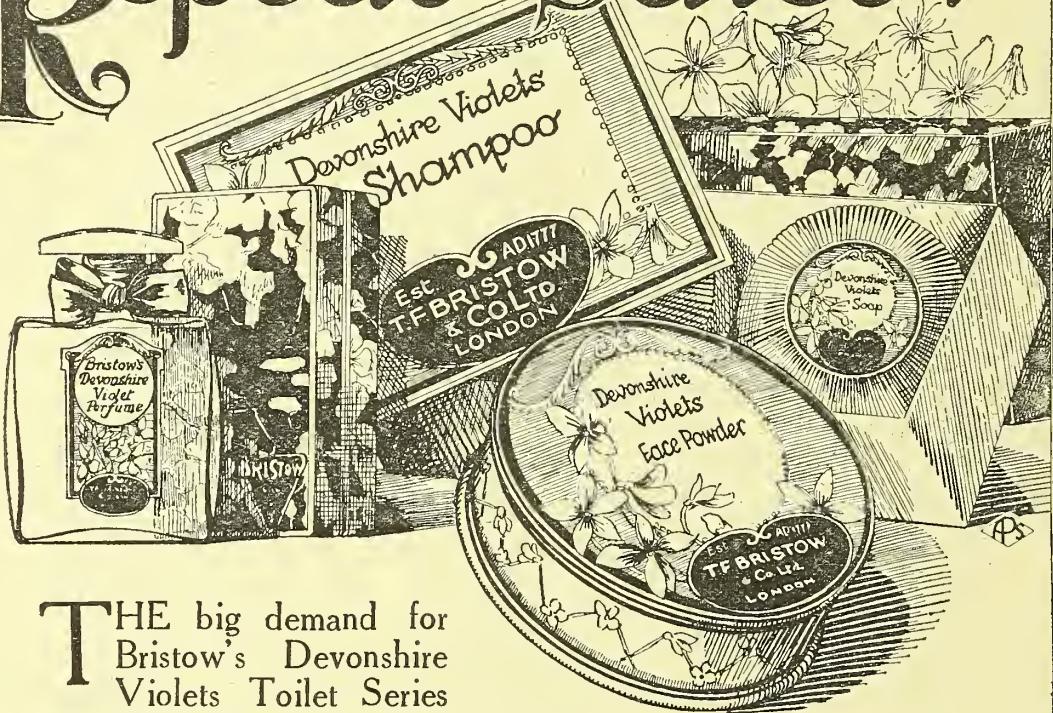


A · S · HINDS · LIMITED

(Successor)

RAYNES PARK · LONDON · S · W · 20

Repeat Sales!



THE big demand for Bristow's Devonshire Violets Toilet Series is due to a great extent to repeat sales and personal recommendation.

Customers like the refreshing fragrance of Bristow's Devonshire Violets—they appreciate their purity, and they realise their excellent value.

Place your orders NOW for this delightful series and other Christmas Perfumery, and ensure delivery in good time.

Bristow's Devonshire Violets

Perfumes.	Compact Powder.
Face Cream.	Shampoo Powder.
Toilet Soap.	Bath Crystals.
Brillantine.	Face Powder.

T. F. BRISTOW & CO., LTD.
Colindale :: London :: N.W.9

George IV LAVENDER WATER

Expressly made from the original formula

Sold in Bottles at

4d. 10d. 1/6
2/8 5/- 8/6
15/6

etc., etc.

Wholesale Prices

2/8 6/8 12/-
21/4 40/- 68/-
120/-

per doz.



Keep George IV LAVENDER WATER in stock
—expressly the 5/- size. You
will be asked for it.

Further information from

FRANCIS DRAKE & Co.

Perfumers

1 Eden Street, Hampstead Rd.
LONDON, N.W.1



PROTECTED PRICES

CHATELAIN'S REMEDIES

Are now on the P.A.T.A.

URODONAL JUBOL GLOBEOL PAGEOL
etc., etc.

HEPPELLS, Ltd., are the sole concessionnaires for all the above products. They are determined to protect their rights fully.

This is to give notice that owing to the large number of letters they are receiving from chemists all over the country to exchange preparations, they can only exchange or credit goods bearing their trade mark of genuineness.



You are sure of getting the genuine goods from—

HEPPELLS, Ltd., 164 Piccadilly, London, W.1

or from

BUTLER & CRISPE,
80/82 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1.

JOHN THOMPSON, Ltd.,
27/35 Duke Street, Liverpool.

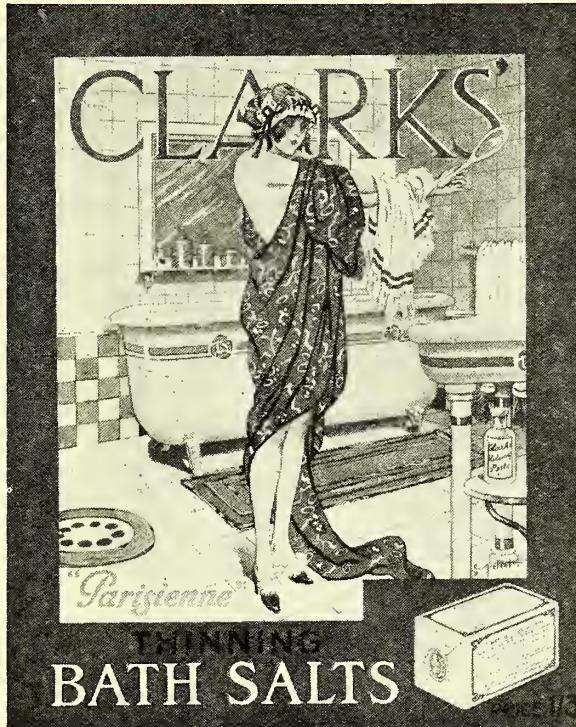
SANGER & SONS,
258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd.,
1 Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

CLARKS' THINNING BATH SALTS

Have you a showcard as below?

THIS
ELEGANT
SHOWCARD
IN COLOUR
SUPPLIED.
SIZE 10½×8½



A SUPPLY OF
COUNTER
LITERATURE
PROVIDED.
WHOLESALE
PRICE
10/- DOZ.

Clarks' Thinning Bath Salts

ARE BEING LARGELY ADVERTISED.

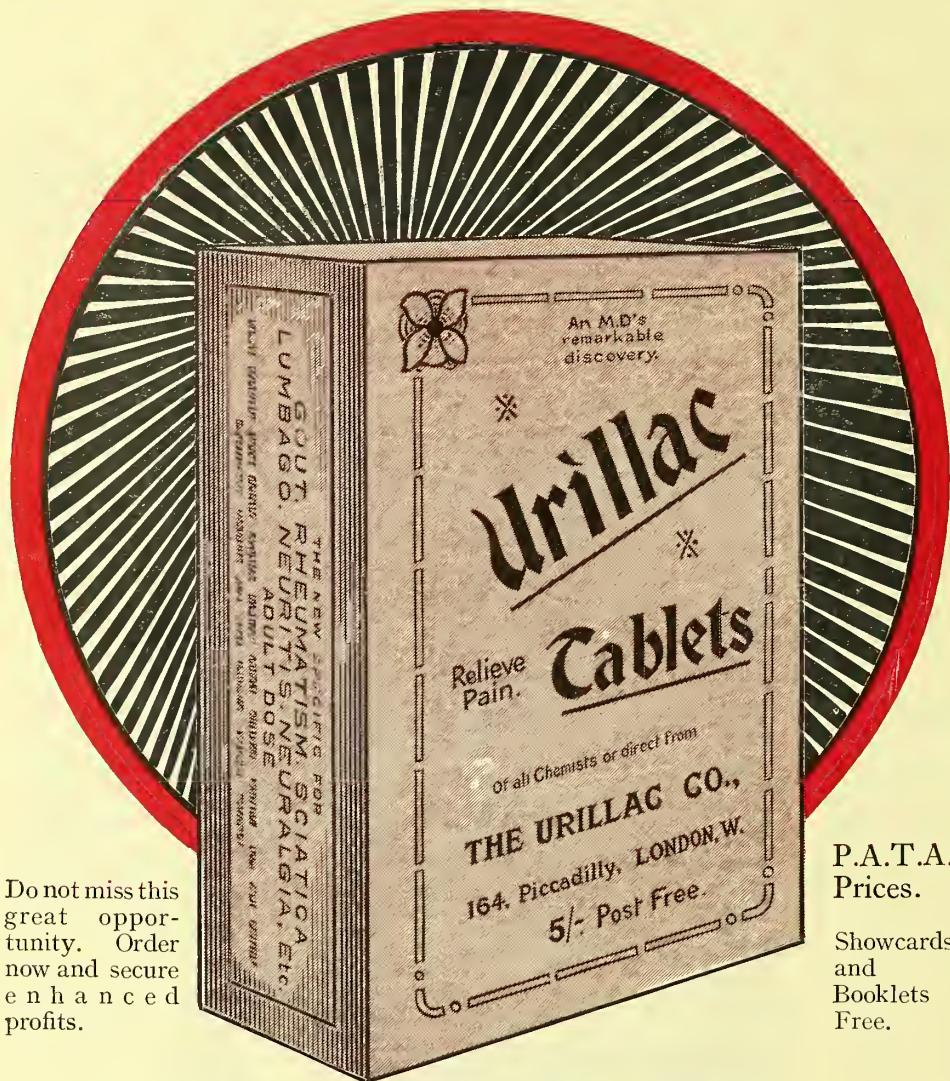
DON'T LOSE BUSINESS.

A safe, reliable, and elegant home treatment for obesity. It will appeal to your customers, and it will pay you to stock it. It retails at 1s. 3d. per packet

*Sole Proprietors for Great
Britain and the Colonies:*

Heppell's

164 PICCADILLY
LONDON - W.1



URILLAC TABLETS IMPORTANT BONUS OFFER!

No chemist should fail to stock this ready selling line. The huge repeat orders we receive are a sure and certain indication of the enormous demand of a responsive public.

Collaterally with an extended advertising campaign, greater than ever before, we are making a Special Offer which shows just over 56½% profit on your purchase.

This remarkable offer, which cannot be repeated, enables you to secure an enhanced profit, just at the time when our extended advertising will create increased demand.

Urillac is at all times a ready seller and no chemist should be out of stock.

Special Offer

Carriage Paid.

5 doz. 1/3 Urillac at 12/- doz. less 10%	£2	14	0
1 doz. 3/- do. at 24/- doz. less 10%	1	1	8
Special Bonus - ½ doz. 1/3 size stamped	-	-	-
Profit on selling	£2	2	10

THE URILLAC CO., 164, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1



Original Green Bottles
ACTUAL SIZE OF STANDARD
PACKING.

Frozocclone

Regd.

THE ORIGINAL Solid Eau de Cologne

It's quality that counts, and
FROZOCCLONE is the standard.

Imitated but not equalled.

IN TWO SIZES. Retail: 3/6 and 1/10.
Wholesale Prices: 32/- and 16/- doz.
ON THE P.A.T.A.

Any Retailer can have one of the Artistic Show Boxes
free on application.

Special Export Prices on application.



ACTUAL SIZE OF
SMALLER PACKAGE.

ANALAX



Retails at
2/3 each.

Per Doz.
21/-

On the P.A.T.A.

Export
15/-

The
Ideal
Fruity
Laxative
in
Pastille
Form

Muthol
is Paraffinum
Liquidum B.P.
in Solid Emul-
sion in all
flavours.
Packed in re-
puted 1b. Jars.

CARNATE
the Distinctive
Nail Polish.

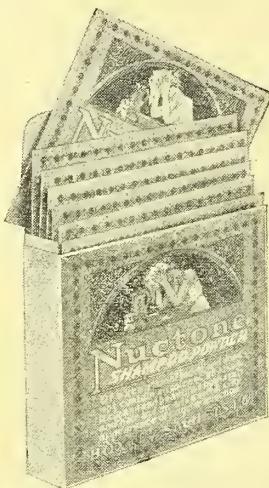


RETAIL
1/9 Each.
Per doz., 15/-

Risiccol
Demuth's
Castor Oil
Powder.
—
All other
Medicinal Oils in
Powder form.

On the P.A.T.A.
68, SALSBURY ROAD,
& MONTROSE AVENUE,
LONDON, N.W.6.

**R. DEMUTH'S
LABORATORIES**



The Nuctone Shampoo pack which is beautifully printed in colours. Grades: Nuctone, Nuctone Henna, Nuctone Pine, Nuctone Camomile.

Bigger Shampoo Profits

There are years of experience in high-class hairdressing behind the Nuctone Shampoo. It has been in use for many years in a famous Bond Street Salon, and wherever it is introduced repeat Sales follow with certainty—yet it shows you a quite exceptional profit. A special window display bonus of one box with every dozen ordered will be given with all orders received. Nuctone Shampoos help to sell Nuctone for grey hair and vice versa. Take this opportunity of putting in a real money-making line.

Nuctone SHAMPOO POWDER

TERMS: Nuctone Shampoo (3d. retail) 1/8/- per doz. (P.A.T.A.) Box of 7 (1/6 retail) 12/- per doz. boxes. Nuctone Henna, Pine and Camomile (4d. retail), 2/- per doz. Box of 7 (1/9 retail) 14/- per doz. boxes.

Display Bonus of 1 box to every dozen boxes.

NUCTONE INSTANTER

is now ready for delivery.

As safe as the original Nuctone, instantaneous in action and permanent in result.

In Powder Form, packed in special air-tight tins.
6/6 size, 48/- doz. 4/6 size, 33/- doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

J. C. GAMBLER & Co., Ltd.
211/215 Blackfriars Road
LONDON S.E.1

Manufactured by—
STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
4 Dering Street London, W.1

Always a Live Line!



The demand for ANZORA is steadily increasing, and a stock will not remain long on your hands. Quick sales and big profits will result if you keep a full stock. Order a supply to-day through your usual wholesaler.

TRADE TERMS :

12/- doz. Retail at 18/-
20/- doz. Retail at 30/-

A SUPPLY OF ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS
AND CUT-OUTS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY
SENT POST FREE.

ANZORA
Masters the Hair!

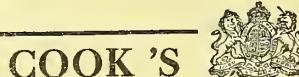
If unable to obtain from your Wholesaler write direct to
Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., London, N.W.6

PASTA MACK

A DELIGHTFUL NECESSITY for the Bath & Toilet

SOLD IN DAINTY DECORATED BOXES

PASTA MACK is made in perfumed Tablets. Beautifies the complexion, softens the water, and yields a delicious perfume to the skin. Of Chemists and Perfumers in 2/- and 3/6 boxes. 3/6 size, 28/- per dozen boxes (each containing 8 large tablets). 2/- size, 16/- dozen boxes (each containing 8 small tablets). Wholesale. WM. EDWARDS & SONS, 14-18 Nile St., City Rd., London, N.1
Makers: H. MACK SUCRS., U.M. o/D.



Established over
a Century.

COOK'S
By Appointment.
"ASEPSO" 3% Biniodide of MERCURY

The Genuine Antiseptic TOILET SOAP

Invaluable to the Medical and Nursing Professions.

FOR ECZEMA, RINGWORM, PRICKLY
HEAT, and MOST SKIN TROUBLES.

Sample tablet sent gratis on application.

EDWARD COOK & CO. LTD. The Soap Specialists, LONDON, E.3.
Also makers of "Asepso" Shaving Soap.

Obtainable through all Chemists.

PERFUMERY — XMAS 1926

“ CONNOISSEUR ”
EAU de COLOGNE



A small window show with the aid of our attractive little showcard will help your Xmas display.

The demand for these lines is very heavy. Please place your orders early. Your anticipation of your requirements will be to our mutual benefit.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY AND SONS, LTD.
CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE - LONDON, E.C. 1.
BRANCHES AT CARDIFF AND LIVERPOOL.

To the Pharmacist who has not yet handled them we would introduce these distinctive and high quality lines. Their daintiness ensures a ready sale at the FESTIVE SEASON, while their utility prevents their becoming dead stock, the fate of so much so-called novelty perfumery.

SMALL SIZE
(1 Doz. in Box)

6/9

Per Box.

SMALL SIZE
each in Case

8/-

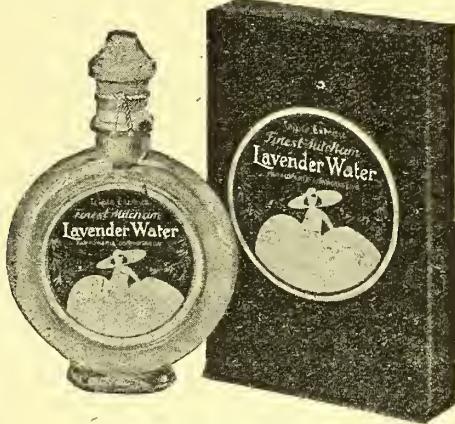
MEDIUM SIZE
each in case

12/6

LARGE SIZE
each in case

20/-

Per Doz.



“ CONNOISSEUR ”
LAVENDER WATER

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS
Humberstone Gate - - - LEICESTER

Niroda Liquid (Eau de Niroda)

Prevents Excessive perspiration. Perfectly
harmless and in great demand. Retails at 1/9.
Extensively advertised.

Dorin of PARIS
Aids to Beauty



Makers of the famous
ROUGE BRUNETTE AND DORINA POWDER
DORIN LTD., 41 Charterhouse Square. LONDON, E.C.1.

ORDER YOUR STOCK
NOW FROM
DORIN LTD., 41 Charterhouse Square. LONDON, E.C.1.

A Leading Line for the Christmas Trade

R. F. WHITE
& Co., Limited,
Victoria Station
House,
LONDON, S.W.1

Elegant Gold Boxes, each containing three
octagonal 6-ounce tablets of highly perfumed

TOILET SOAP

Wrapped in cellophane and sealed.

84/- Per Gross Tablets : Carriage Paid : Free Cases.
A REDUCTION ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

Lower Prices (3d. each retail)

Larger Turnover (Sell 2 where you sold one)

Greater Profits (At least 56% for retailers)

from

SHEFFIELD GUARANTEED Blades



Gillette Type



"Valet" Type



Ever-Ready Type

From These Wholesalers :

E. H. Butler & Son, 93 Humberside Gate, Leicester.
Smith & Sons, 44/48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.
Ryan, White & Co., Ltd., 31 High Street, Southampton.
C. T. Kemp, 46 Bridge Street, Hereford.
S. Crow, 39 Frederick St., Crossland Moor, Huddersfield.

Wholesale Houses should write for terms to :—

G. SMITH, Sole Concessionnaire,
237 Mere Road :: Leicester.



Newest U.S.A. BLADE Stock.
1 Box 29/- 3 at 28/6
5 at 28/- 10 at 27/6
Above prices do not apply for
Irish Free State.

GILLETTE RAZORS

Original 25/- silver plated
Pocket Set, 1 blade 3/6.
Per dozen 40/-.

Original 21/- silver plated
"Standard Set," 1 blade 2/6.

Original 37/6 Combination out-fit,
1 blade, soap and brush, 10/-
Real Morocco Silk-lined case.

VALET

Blades 36/- per box, 3 at 34/3.
Razors and Sundries at all
round lowest prices.

Shaving Cream, 8/6 dozen.

Send for Particulars of
SPECIAL BONUS OFFER
Available until November 15.

DURHAM-DUPLEX
"FREE" SETS.
2/6 "Club" Set, 6 Blades, 1/8
5/- "Home" Set, 10 .. 3/4

ROLLS RAZORS.

25/- "Popular" Model, 16/8
30/- "Standard" Model, 20/-
Subject to 5% cash.

SPECIAL TO WHOLESALE TRADE.
We can supply most of the popular Blades, Razors, Stropers, &c.,
at lowest Factors' Prices on usual Credit Terms.

OUR SERVICE IS OF VALUE AND PROFIT TO YOU.

All your Razor and Blade requirements from—

LOUIS J. STAMBOIS, 7 CHARTERHOUSE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.1.
THE SAFE SAFETY SERVICE. Telephone—Clerkenwell 3518.
Also at 34 GALL LANE, LEEDS,
and (for Ireland) SOLWAYE FRERES (Agents and Stock Depots), 11 Fishamble
Street, Dublin; and 60, Donegall Street, Belfast.

Are you British?

Then sell your
British Customers
British Blades!
The death knell of
the foreign blade is
being sounded, the
Customs Duty of
33½% is ringing its
doom. The foreigner
cannot keep up the
quality and bear
the duty—he cannot
raise the price,
therefore the blade
must suffer. Sheff-
field now takes
the field with the
"Sheffield Guaranteed"
Blade at 3d. retail.
Order some to-day.

Bonus for YOU!

Sheffield "Guaranteed" Blades are
made in styles to fit Gillette, "Valet,"
Clemak, Gem, and Ever-Ready Razors.
They only cost you 25/- per gross, with
2½% special discount on 3 gross,
5% on 5 gross, and
10% on 10 gross—
at LEAST 56%
profit for you!
Neat and attractive
showcards are sent
with all orders, and
a bonus of 12
blades is given
with every gross.

PEDICULOSIS. SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB

THE GREATEST NIT REMOVER EVER INVENTED

as supplied to the L.C.C. Clinics.
Highly recommended by the Ministry of Health and very highly commended by
all the leading members of the school medical service in the U.K. and abroad.
Price 2/9 and 5/6 each. Wholesale 24/- and 48/- per dozen. Each comb
neatly packed in a metal box with directions.

"SANNAKLEEN"

Silver Plated Fine Tooth Comb is the latest and most

up-to-date
comb

for the Nursery
or Toilet Table.
Superior to all
other combs on
the market,
without doubt,
a boon and
necessity in
every home.

RETAILS
at 2/6 each.



Wholesale 20/- doz.

Each comb in an envelope.
½ dozen combs in a box.

Manufactured by :—

SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB CO.
13 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS.

DARWIN BLADES

The BIG SELLERS

Within the last few weeks, hundreds of thousands of men have been converted to Darwin Blades. They have bought them ; they have used them ; they have found them give the smoothest, cleanest shave they ever experienced.

But where did they buy them ? From you ? Are you showing Darwin Display Material ? Why not be in this big push ?

Remember ! Our Big National Advertising Campaign is converting hundreds of thousands more men to this new, better, British Blade. How much profit you reap depends upon yourself alone.

Think it over—and instruct your wholesaler to send you a supply.

Darwin

PATENT COBALT HIGH SPEED STEEL

Safety Razor Blades

DARWINS LIMITED :: FITZWILLIAM WORKS :: SHEFFIELD.

The World's Best Hairbrush

means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing **plus absolute cleanliness.**

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white**. Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why you should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why you should take your share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the **actual manufacturers** can afford to allow you.

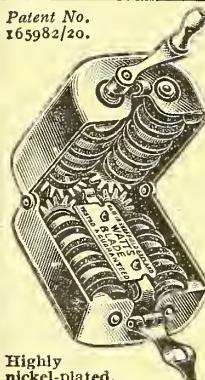


RIGBY'S Klenly HAIR BRUSH

RIGBY, BATTCOCK LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business.



Patent No.
165982/20.

A REMARKABLE BRITISH INVENTION. THE "SPIRO" SAFETY RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER.

Every user of the "Watts" Safety Razor Blades is a potential purchaser.

STRONG AND SIMPLE.
No troublesome fixing. Drop blade on two pegs, close box, turn handle and get a super-keen blade in a moment...

Retails at 21/- each.
Allowing 50% profit on cost for the dealer.
Sole Manufacturer:

JOHN WATTS, Lambert Works SHEFFIELD.
London Office and Showroom:
24. Redcross Street, E.C.1.

Highly
nickel-plated.

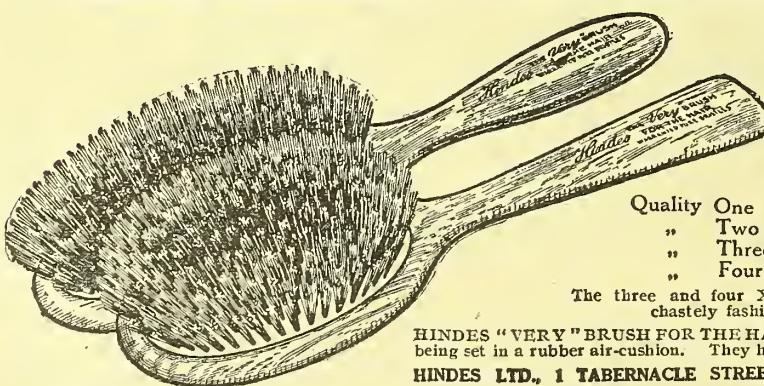
TALCUM POWDER FACE POWDER VANISHING CREAM

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

CHAMOIS. SPONGES. HOUSEMAIDS' GLOVES. CHAMOIS PADS.

Send for Price List
John T. Barradell,
23, Blackfriars Street,
Manchester,
Phone: Manchester Central 2785. Wires: "Sponges, Manchester"

Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.



HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH

Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33½%
" Two XX	10/6d. "	
" Three XXX	15/- "	
" Four XXXX	18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.

HINDES LTD., 1 TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM



On with the Dance and AURORAL Fancy Dress

JUST now there is big business to be done in 'AURORAL' COLD-WATER DYES for fancy dress purposes.

Dainty frocks that have graced the summer months will now be dyed in the lovely 'Auroral' Winter shades. Others will be made in fantastic patterns and dyed



Just the thing for Dance Frocks
and Dainty Lingerie.

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold-water dyes in the world for delicacy and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. A certain seller.

in one or other of the vivid 'Auroral' colourings to add to the kaleidoscope of the dance room. Are you ready to share in this demand for AURORAL Cold-Water Dyes? It will pay you to make a special counter show and see that your stocks of all Whitaker products—including 'Luton' Straw Hat Dyes and 'Luton' Fabric Dyes are fully representative of all shades.

'LUTON'

HOT-WATER
FABRIC DYES.

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

WHITAKER & CO. *Dye Specialists for Chemists, KENDAL*

Telegrams: 'Dullette, Kendal.'

(Established 1878.)

Telephone 214.

London Office
and Showrooms:

16-18 Beak Street, REGENT STREET, W.1.

'LUTON'

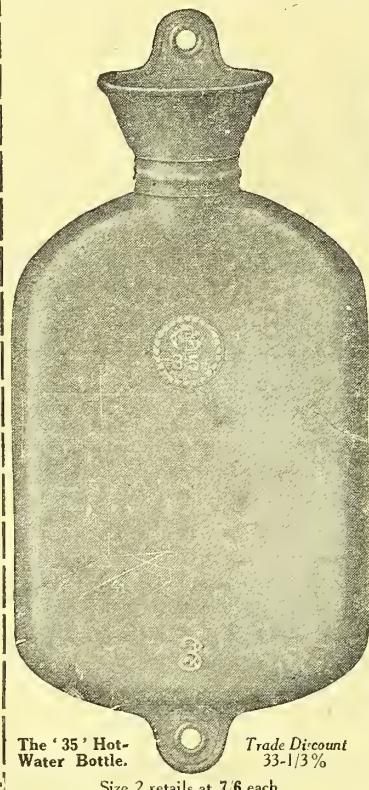
STRAW HAT DYES.

The outcome of 50 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all highly efficient dyes and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

'VELT'

THE NEW CLEANER.

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.



The '35' Hot-Water Bottle.

Trade Discount
33-1/3 %

Size 2 retails at 7/6 each.
Size 3 retails at 8/3 each.

The **GOODRICH** HOT-WATER BOTTLE '35'

The Pièce-de-Résistance of the Goodrich Line. A red rubber bottle moulded by hydraulic pressure in one piece without seams. Diffuses heat steadily and lastingly. Branded with the Manufacturers' name and carrying the Goodrich guarantee. A wonderful value to retail at a popular price.

Goodrich Fountain Syringe and Combination Syringe

Assembled with heavy walls, flush flow smooth tubing, shut off, and three genuine hard rubber threaded pipes.

FOUNTAIN SYRINGE.

Size 2 (quart) retails at 10/- each. Size 3 (quart) retails at 10/9 each.

COMBINATION SYRINGE.

Size 2 retails at 12/6 each. Size 3 retails at 13/3 each. Trade discount 33-1/3 %

Distributors to Wholesale Trade—

H. C. NORTH & CO. LTD.
42, Southwark St. London, S.E.1

Chemists can obtain supplies through their sundry House.

J. P. Missisher.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

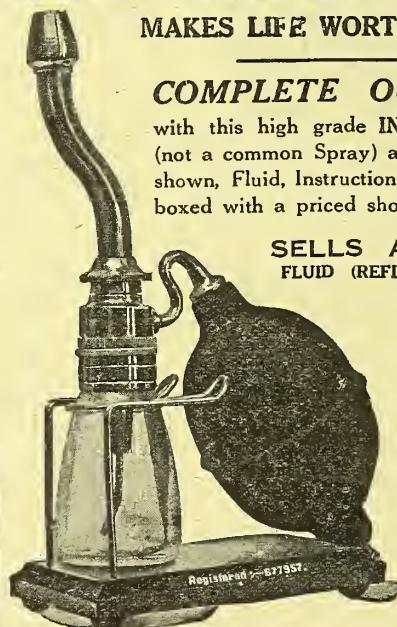
88, New Bond St.,
London, W.1.
Established 1843

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING

COMPLETE OUTFITS

with this high grade INSTRUMENT (not a common Spray) and Stand as shown, Fluid, Instructions, &c., neatly boxed with a priced show ticket.

SELLS AT 25/-
FLUID (REFILLS), 5/-



Thousands in use in all parts of the World.

Write for terms and booklets, or order through Wholesaler.

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID & ATOMIZER CO., LTD.
84 Uphill Park Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Specify MACINTOSH RUBBER & VULCANITE APPLIANCES

THE manufacture of rubber and vulcanite articles in this country owes much to the research and efforts of this century old company.

The name Macintosh is synonymous with almost every advance made in rubber production and for surgical and druggists goods it still stands unsurpassed.

Some of the many articles made are listed below :

AIR PILLOWS.
AIR BEDS, etc.
CHEMICAL CORKS and
BUNGS.
SURGICAL BANDAGES
CRUTCH PADS.
TEATS (Seamed and
Seamless).

FINGER STALLS.
ICE CAPS.
ENEMAS.
CHAMBER UTENSILS.
DRAINAGE TUBINGS.
TUBINGS of every
description.

GUM RINGS.
GUM RINGS and PADS.
INDIA RUBBER
GLOVES.
URINALS.
SYRINGES.
etc., etc., etc.

*To each of these items the unrivalled experience of
Chas Macintosh & Co. Ltd, is brought and buyers will
do well to always consult Macintosh before ordering.*

CHAS. MACINTOSH & CO. Ltd.

MANCHESTER :

Cambridge Street.

Telegrams: Macintosh Manchester.
Telephone: 7147 Central.

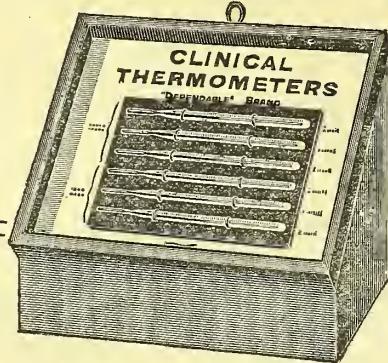


LONDON :
22-23 Jewin Street, E.C.
Telegrams: Lark, Barb, London.
Telephone: 3064 City, London.

Branches throughout the country.

GLASGOW :

5 Royal Exchange Square.
Telegrams: Medlock, Glasgow.
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CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

The special "CLINBRITIC" series of CLINICALS is a range of the best instruments that can be made. The tubes are manufactured of standard gauge glass and the bulbs of normal glass. They are of British make throughout, distinctly marked and lettered, and all are "EASY-SET."

"CLINBRITIC" SPECIAL EASY-SET.

	2 min.	1 min.	½ min.
Plain Index	11/9	12/6	13/6
Lens Front	12/-	14/-	15/-

Each in N.P. metal case.

ORDINARY SERIES (British Make).

	2 min.	1 min.	½ min.
Plain Index	9/6	10/6	11/9
Lens Front	10/6	12/6	13/6

Each in N.P. metal case.

Customer's own name free on not less than 1 dozen of a kind

THE LENS FRONTED INSTRUMENTS HAVE A SPECIAL REGISTERED COLUMN INDICATOR IN RED.

Counter Show-case with divisioned Stock Drawer Free with orders for 3 dozen.

N.P.L. TESTED AND MARKED

4/- PER DOZEN EXTRA

5% monthly a/c. Carriage and packing free on 1 dozen or over.

Britton, Malcolm & Waymark Ltd.
38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
S.E.1

TELEPHONES:



HOP 1350
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LATE NIGHTS!
A LOVELY
COMPLEXION
maintained by using the

TONIC
FLESH-CLOTH





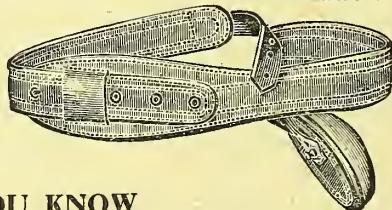
Show it to your lady customers. By tonic action keeps the skin fresh and prevents wrinkles. Never gets "slimy." Bath size, 1/6. Hand size, 1/-. Ask your wholesaler for the "Vic" showcard.

Sole Manufacturers
GROUT & CO., LTD., 35 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.

The "Hernicura" "COMFORTABLE"

Reg. No. 627925.

Patent No. 23241.



YOU KNOW

how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

TRY

the "Hernicura" Trusses. They are easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction, and yet are most reasonable in price.

A 33 inch Truss will adjust from 30 to 36 inches. Head is also adjustable.

Write for Price List.

Specimens on appro.

MORGAN-DAVIS & SONS LTD.

Truss and Surgical Appliance Makers

276-278 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

Phone: Bishopsgate 2417.

For SUN, DUST, WIND & GLARE



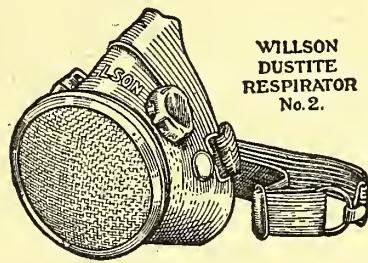
ONE OF THE MANY NEW ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENTS OF

Willson Goggles

Containing 12 Pairs of High Grade Goggles with assorted Fleuzal, Amber and Smoke Glass.

Look for
the WILLSON name
on the frame

CATALOGUES
SENT ON REQUEST.
ALSO ANY INFORMATION
GLADLY GIVEN.



WILLSON
DUSTITE
RESPIRATOR
No. 2.

For Dusty Work and Spraying.

WILLSON DUSTITE
RESPIRATOR No. 2.
Dry Filter Model with 2 Relief
Valves.

WILLSON DUSTITE
RESPIRATOR No. 3.
Wet Sponge Filter Model,
with 2 Relief Valves.

Protection with Comfortable
Breathing.



DISTRIBUTORS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE:

S. PULZER & SON, Ltd., 45 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1

Telegrams: "PULZONE, LONDON."

Telephone: HOLBORN 5288.

TAYLOR'S EMERGOPLAST

Ready-for-use Wound Dressing

The Quick, Efficient
Dressing for

WOUNDS, CUTS, SCRATCHES,
BRUISES, BURNS, BOILS, ETC.

3d. Envelopes - 2/- doz.

6d. " - 3/9 "

1/- Boxes - 7/6 "

2½% Monthly A/c P.A.T.A.

Samples & Showcards free on request.

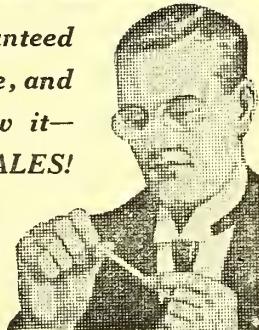
EDWARD TAYLOR LTD.
SALFORD, MANCHESTER
And 21 Ely Place, London, E.C.1

The
consistently
advertised
Clinical
Thermometers

-ZEAL'S

*They are guaranteed
to stay accurate, and
the Public know it—
Hence THEIR SALES!*

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
75 & 77 St. John St.,
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Your own name
printed on label.



"A Tower of Strength"

"EDME"
EXTRACT OF MALT
WITH
COD LIVER OIL

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable. Best that science and money can produce.

Guaranteed absolutely pure
and free from preservatives.

Write for full particulars and prices.

EDME LTD.

Broad Street House, London, E.C.2.

Telephone:
London Wall 5929.

Telegrams:
"Edme, Ave, London."

**Sell HONEY with a
TRUE HONEY FLAVOUR**

Your customers will never tire of the flavour of

NEW ZEALAND
'Imperial Bee' Honey

It has the largest sale in the world and repeat orders are bound to follow.

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES, rich in the essential vitamins, because it is uncooked.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's	Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48/1½'s	"	at	8/6
48/1's	Monopots	-	12/6
48/1½'s	"	-	7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through
your Wholesaler, write to—

A. J. Mills & Co. Ltd. (Produce & Canned Goods Dept.), 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

BCM/APS/

EMPIRE PRODUCE

Telephones,
HOLBORN
5503 & 4731

Telegrams:
FORSHAPCO,
WESTCENT,
LONDON.

**FORD
SHAPLAND
& CO LTD.
LABEL &
GENERAL
PRINTERS**

**FINE ART SHOWCARDS, CARTONS,
ENVELOPES FOR SHAMPOO POWDERS,
CORN SILK, ETC.**

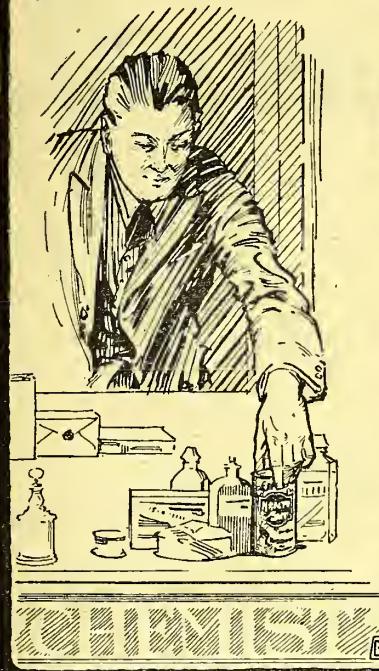
**"Sol-Vo" Sanitary Paper
in Rolls & Packets.**
AGENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION
OF TRADE MARKS.

**GY TURNSTILE
HIGH HOLBORN
LONDON, W.C.1**

*You can meet any competition
with our new*

PACKED GOODS

PRICE LIST AT YOUR DISPOSAL



New Edition now ready, and a copy will be posted in exchange for a Post Card.

LORIMER-MARSHALL LTD.
12, TOWER HILL, LONDON, E.C.3



“Your Customers for Horlick’s”

Ideal for Infants.

The “Horlick’s Habit” in your customers is a valuable asset, and it properly starts with the Feeding Bottle. You can help this beginning with your confident recommendation, for Horlick’s is always right.

It is price-protected,
and sales are directed through Chemists.



Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

Many Chemists now share in O-Cedar sales Polish

There is nothing at all speculative in stocking O-Cedar Polish—a modern household necessity. Indeed, the "turnover" is so quick that Chemists are making important "total sales" with quite small stocks.

All the "selling" is done for you by persistent advertising, and by attractive Counter Display Cartons.

Simply hand over the O-Cedar Polish—each bottle in its individual carton—and take the money. No "pushing," no argument, no complaints. Just an easy sale, at a generous profit, with assured repeat orders to follow.

Write for trade terms and full price list.

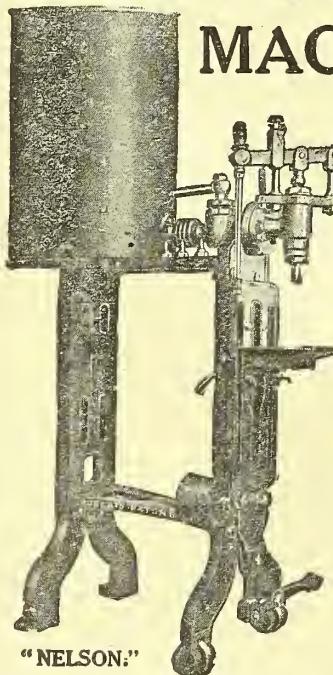
O-Cedar Ltd., Slough, Bucks.



*This
new 6d. size*

is just right for introducing
O-Cedar Polish to new customers.
Besides, many women prefer to
buy "little and often."

ROBERTS' ORIGINAL PATENT BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINES



Don't waste money
on imitations, buy
Roberts' Machines
which actually
Created the Records
for

CLEANLINESS
SIMPLICITY
and Rapidity in
Bottle Filling.

Write for new
Price Lists.

NOTE the Address :
ROBERTS' PATENT
FILLING MACHINE CO.
33 ROUND CROFT ST.
BOLTON.

Our latest patent
"Alpha," price £12,
will fill 10 gross bottles
per hour.

Write for Particulars.
All Rights Reserved.

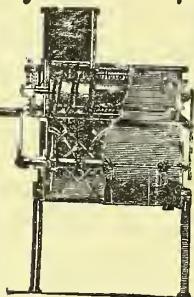
"NELSON."

This gives a thorough mix-up

A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and
mixer will thoroughly sift and
mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of one ingredient with
a 30-lb. mixture of dry powders at
one operation, and "every pinch
of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

Write us for list of Ball Mills,
Disintegrators, Millstones and
Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying
Machinery, etc.

WM. GARDNER & SONS
(Gloucester) LTD.
Bristol Road, GLOUCESTER.
'Phone 117. 'Grams : "Gardner," Gloucester



Time lost on Bottle cleaning

Users of bottles on a large scale
will find it an advantage to use
our methods. Enquiries invited.

Thomas Hill 9 PARK LANE
STEPNEY, HULL

A STRAIGHT 6D. & 1/- LINE

that no one is allowed to cut.

The Ink is right and the terms are right. The sale increases every year, proving its popularity with the Trade and Public.

RECOMMEND

**JOHN BOND'S
"CRYSTAL PALACE"
MARKING INK.**

Established 125 years in the Reign of King George III.

6d. size 4/3 per doz. 1/- size 8/- per doz.

Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33½% on the 1/- size.

9d. BIJOU CABINETS containing Ink, Pen Holder and Linen Stretcher, 6/- per dozen (33½% profit).

A Linen Stretcher and Special Marking Pen given with the 9d. and 1/- sizes.

WHOLESALE TERMS:

MINIMUM—1 gross 6d., 44/-, or mixed order to same value, 1 gross 1/- 80/- subject to customary discount on quantities. Bijou Cabinets 60/- per gross net.

CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4s. Od. and upwards.

When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required.

21 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

Manufactory: 75, Southgate Rd., London, N.1

**WESTMINSTER
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY**

190, Clapham Road, London, S.W.9

Founder: G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C. Principal: P. H. WOODNOTH, Ph.C., F.C.S.

**EVENING COURSES FOR
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC
EXAMINATION (Part I)**

are held every Wednesday and Thursday from 6 to 8.30

FEES from £1 10 per term.

Full particulars from THE SECRETARY.

MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS

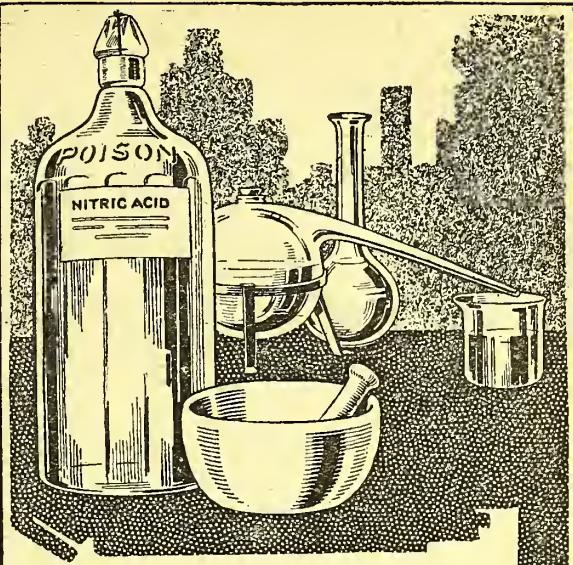
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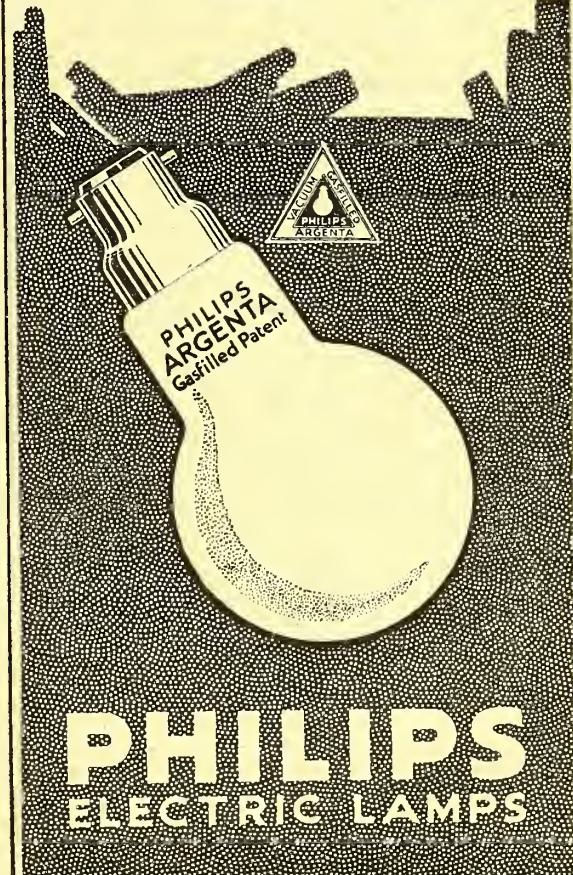
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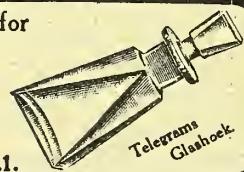
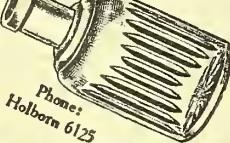
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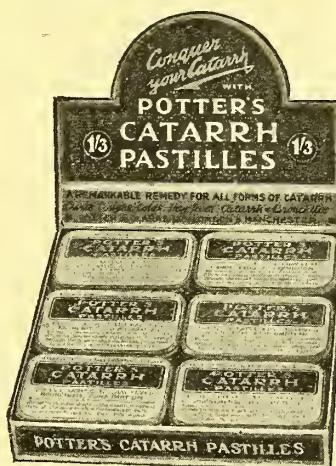
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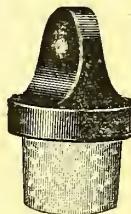
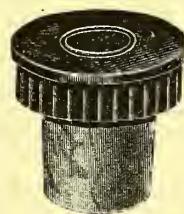
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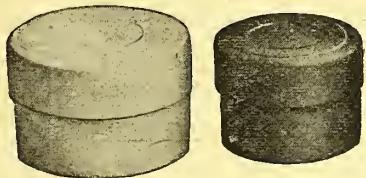
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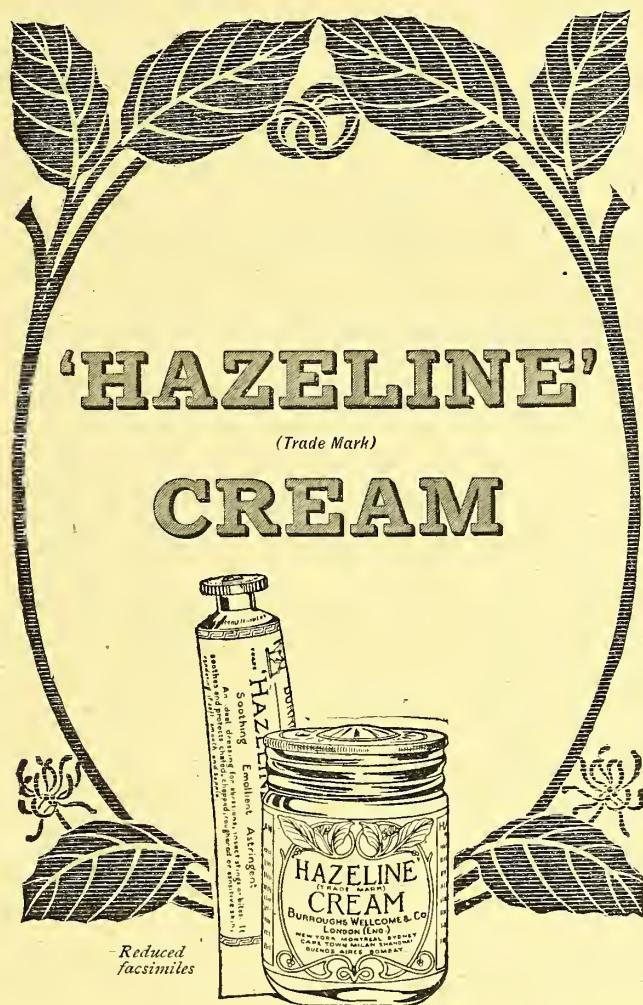
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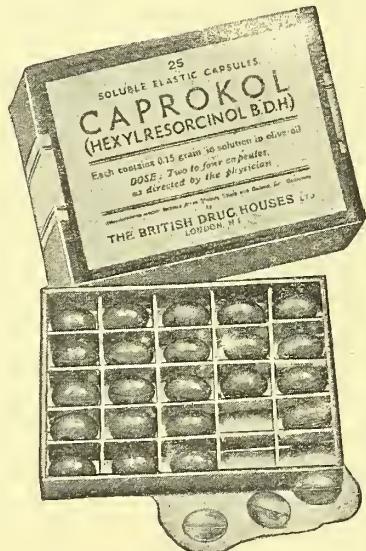
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Holland, W. H.	Pickering, E. M.	Wright, K. M.

British Dental Association

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the British Dental Association was held at Portsmouth from October 28 to November 1. In his presidential address Mr. G. H. Aylen, L.D.S., R.C.S., said that five years ago there were about 4,000 practising dentists; now there were 13,000. The various authorities responsible had in turn been convinced of the necessity for a school dental service and for a dental service for the Army and Navy, while the claims of the ordinary citizen to dental treatment to assist to maintain him in health and comfort were universally acknowledged. Five years' experience has not justified the fears expressed with regard to the numbers of entrants by virtue of Section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1921. The question now before those whose duty it was to consider such things was, not how to avoid excess in the future, but how to ensure steady and adequate recruitment. Under the National Health Insurance Act, during the five years of the first valuation period approximately £700,000 was set apart for dental treatment. In this and other State services the dental profession had rendered services to the community, the extent of which was not generally recognised. In his valedictory address, Mr. J. H. Badcock said that the majority of the 7,296 "Dentists, 1921," have taken to dental practice without any academic education in those studies which are the foundation of the art—education which, in the public interest, is now demanded as an essential qualification for admission to the Register. Lacking this training, the practitioners in question necessarily largely lacked the professional spirit which it inculcates. For these and other reasons a great gulf was fixed between the old and the new, but this was being bridged in no uncertain manner by the Public Dental Service Association. The papers read included "Dental Sepsis as an Aetiological Factor in Disease," by F. W. Broderick; "On Tooth Powders and Pastes," by F. N. Doubleday; "Prosthetic Appliances as an Aid to Surgery," by W. Kelsey Fry; "The Differential Diagnosis of Periodontal Diseases," by F. Talbot. There were also numerous demonstrations and a trade exhibition.

Private Arrangements

The creditors of Mr. D. T. John, trading as Griffiths & Co., Herbert Street, Pontardawe, chemist, were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities £2,683, of which £702 was due to the trade. The assets consisted of stock-in-trade estimated to produce £650, and other items, making a total of £980. It was reported that the debtor acquired the business in 1924 for £2,000. The debtor's father advanced £1,300, while the debtor had £200 of his own money. The balance of £500 due to the vendor had since been paid. The turnover had been at one time £60 per week, but within the last six months it had only averaged £25 weekly. The debtor's drawings and expenses had been at the rate

of £400 per annum. The debtor's father eventually agreed to pay 6s. 8d. in the £ in cash, and the offer was accepted. The following are among the creditors:—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £63; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., £20; T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., £21; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £62; F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., £28; Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., £30; Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £14; The British Drug Houses, Ltd., £16; Sir Robert Burnett & Co., Ltd., £12; Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., £12; Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., £10; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., £13; Erasmic Co., Ltd., £10.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Robert Robertson, chemist, Black Bull Road, Folkestone, was held recently at the offices of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., London, E.C., when the chair was occupied by Mr. Parkin S. Booth. A statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £1,236 9s. 2d., of which £1,028 19s. 9d. was due to the trade. The assets consisted of cash in hand £100, and other items, making total assets £2,048 13s. 7d. (net, £2,000 6s. 3d.). Mr. Booth stated that the debtor commenced business on his own account in October 1913, when he purchased a business for £250. At that time he had little or no capital of his own. The turnover was only £7 a week, but it had gradually increased, and at the present time was something like £2,500 per annum. In 1917 the debtor acquired other premises, from which he conducted a dental practice, the turnover there being about £300 per annum. In 1922 he obtained a freehold shop at Canterbury Road. The debtor had been endeavouring to dispose of his Canterbury Road business, and desired to continue the shop at Blackpool Road and the dental practice. If given time he could liquidate his liabilities in full. A resolution was passed in favour of a deed of assignment being executed to Mr. Booth, with a committee. The following are among the creditors:—A. Berton, Ltd., £18; The British Drug Houses, Ltd., £15; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £17; Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd., £48; Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., £25; Cupal, Ltd., £15; Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., £18; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £14; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £516; A. & F. Pears, Ltd., £12; Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., £14.

Inquests

The Paddington (London) coroner held an inquiry, on October 30, concerning the death of Mr. W. E. Lewsey, chemist and druggist, who was fatally injured by jumping from a moving train when passing through Hanwell. It was stated that Mr. Lewsey, who was employed at Southall, had no suicidal tendency nor any financial trouble. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

An inquest was held at Barmouth, on October 26, on the body of Mr. Owen Jones Evans, aged thirty-eight, who was found drowned on Barmouth Beach on October 23. Mr. Evans, who was said to have been with a London firm of chemists, had bought a house at Barmouth, and a few days before his death his wife and two sons had arrived from London. He had been ill for eighteen months. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

The Nottingham coroner held an inquest, on October 29, on the body of Miss Lucy Tew, Hyson Green, a clerk at her father's works. It was stated in evidence that she had been treated for shingles. On October 23 she was brought home after fainting, and medical advice was obtained. Liniment for rheumatism was rubbed on her knees at her own request; she subsequently became restless and died. A medical witness stated that after making a *post-mortem* examination he considered death was due to absorption of belladonna and aconite through excessive use of liniment over an extensive area of the body, the condition of the kidneys delaying elimination of the poison. Another doctor concurred, and said that although the liniment had been apparently obtained in quite a normal method, he could not see why the Government did not restrict the sale of dangerous liniments. People varied extraordinarily regarding susceptibility to the effects of belladonna. He had known of more than one case of this type of poisoning, but the patients had recovered. The coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Brewers' Exhibition

In spite of the general depression in trade and heavy taxation in the brewing industry there seems an air of prosperity about the Brewers' Exhibition, held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, this week. The impression gained was that beer holds its own as a national drink, and we understand that in the Beer Competition there were no fewer than 630 casks awaiting the decision of the judges. A feature this year is the reopening of the Cider Competition for the first time since the war. Cider as a beverage is coming more into favour in this country. Machinery and mechanical inventions are predominant as usual at this exhibition, most of these, such as labelling and corking machines, cask cleansers, bottle washing plant, bottle filling machines, etc., being concentrated in the Main Hall. Among the exhibits we noticed was that of A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., who occupy a large enclosure on the ground floor, where they show their clients their latest specialities. A large display is made of concentrated soluble essences, which are prepared solely from selected fruit and carry the company's guarantee. The "Trufruit" extracts include lemon, limes, black currant, raspberry, strawberry, sweet and bitter orange, and vanilla. In the competition for aerated waters at the Brewers' Exhibition last year these essences were used in beverages which secured the highest awards. As is well known, the company specialise in preservatives, and these now conform to the new public health regulations, particular attention being drawn to the sulphites. BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., occupy their usual position, featuring British-made saccharin in 450 and 500 strength in powder and tablets. The company lay stress on the guaranteed purity of this product, and claim to be the only makers of saccharin in this country who manufacture the product from start to finish. THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LTD., have also an exhibit of their Corporation brand saccharin, and the GRAESSER-MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD., in the entrance hall, have a huge model representing a one-lb. package of their British-made saccharin. JAMES BURROUGH, LTD., rectifiers and distillers, have a large open stand in the gallery, where they make a representative display of their many specialities, prominent among which is the well-known "Beefeater" London gin, Invalid ports, sherries, orange and ginger wines of various brands are predominant, while wines, spirits and liqueurs in bottles, half bottles, quarter bottles and miniatures are a speciality of the company. Among other exhibitors are Abol, Ltd. (horticultural washes), Berkefield Filter Co. (British filters), Edme, Ltd. (diastatic malt syrup), Johnsen & Jorgensen (bottles), Paine & Co., Ltd. (John Bull malt extract), United Glass Bottles Manufacturers, Ltd. (bottles).

Liverpool

Mr. H. Richman, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a pharmacy at Mersey View, Waterloo.

Mr. L. Moreton Parry is acting as secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association in place of Mr. Frank Wokes, B.Sc.

On October 28 the Liverpool Pharmacy Club held a successful whist drive at the King's Café, the prize-winners being Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. J. A. Roberts, Mr. Stone, and Miss Dand. Fourteen members of the club enjoyed a ramble from New Brighton along the shore to Hoylake on October 31. November 10 is the date of the club's next dance at the Yamen Rooms.

At the ninth annual meeting of the British Association of Chemists, held in Liverpool on October 30, a resolution was passed reaffirming an intention to press for the preparation of a register of all chemists with a view of confining the conduct of essentially chemical operations to qualified men, and instructing the Council to appoint a special committee to reconsider what practical steps should be taken. Professor G. T. Morgan, F.R.S., was elected President for the ensuing year.

Miscellaneous

BURGLARY.—The recently opened branch of Ascott's Pharmacies, Ltd., at 281 High Road, Ilford, was entered by burglars on October 28. Some toilet requisites and a camera were taken.

A SUCCESSFUL TRICK.—A motor-van in City Road, London, N., containing about 20,000 bottles of Bovril and other goods, was stolen on November 1 by means of a trick, a stranger inducing the driver to leave his van and return to the premises of Bovril, Ltd., in Old Street under a pretext.

SPECTACLE MAKERS' COMPANY.—Addressing the candidates at the examinations of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, held in London, recently, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Lawson, Master, expressed his gratification that so large a number had again presented themselves for the company's sixtieth examination. He mentioned that there were over 1,700 diploma-holders, and that the diploma was being more and more appreciated.

IN THE COURTS.—In Rotherham County Court, recently, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain recovered from Mr. William C. Milner, chemist and druggist, Maltby, the sum of £1 1s. 6d., with costs, he having ceased to pay his subscription as a member of the Society and having failed to return his membership certificate.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on November 3, Ernest Green (68), labourer, of no fixed abode, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for being drunk and damaging two plate-glass windows, value 15s., the property of Mr. Arthur Lacy, chemist and druggist, Whitechapel Road, E.

CENTENARY OF FRICTION MATCHES.—At a meeting of Stockton Town Council on October 29 the general purposes committee reported the receipt of a letter from a firm of match manufacturers with reference to commemorating the centenary of the invention of the friction match by John Walker, a Stockton chemist (*C. & D.*, I, 1926, pp. 675, 689). A brass tablet on the wall at 59 High Street bears the following inscription:—"On this site, previous to the alteration of these premises, stood the shop occupied by John Walker, who invented friction matches in April, 1827. He died at 12 The Square, Stockton-on-Tees, 1 May, 1859, aged 78 years, and was buried in Norton Churchyard."

Irish News

Brevities

At Omagh Quarter Sessions, on October 27, Thomas L. Campbell, Ltd., chemists, High Street, were awarded the sum of £15 for the malicious breaking of two plate-glass windows in their shop by a tramp.

Another development in connection with the supplying of cod-liver oil to school children in Derry has taken place. The Derry educational committee has recommended the adoption of a scheme under which distribution will be carried out daily in the schools under the supervision of the teachers, if possible in a room set apart for the purpose. The dose will be determined by the general purposes subcommittee, the principal of each school to decide whether it is to be administered once a day or by half doses twice a day. Each selected child shall provide his own spoon.

Belfast

At the monthly meeting of the Belfast Corporation, on November 1, the principal of the College of Technology reported that nearly 200 students had enrolled in the pharmaceutical classes.

Dunville Medical Hall, 83 Falls Road, was almost completely destroyed by fire on October 30. The owner, Mr. Charles Matthews, does not live on the premises. The outbreak originated at 3 a.m. at the rear of the shop.

Statistics issued by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners show that during the nine months ended September 30, 2,121 tons of drugs and chemicals was imported into Belfast, against 2,243 in the same period of 1925. In the same period 135 tons was exported, as against 107.

The opening meeting of the session in connection with the Belfast section of the Institute of Chemistry was held on October 27 in the Queen's University, when Dr. W. H. Gibson, of the Chemistry Department of the University, gave a lecture on "Some Difficulties in the Application of Science to Industry."

Mr. W. J. Hardy, Ph.C., completed his year of office as President of the Belfast and District Chamber of Trade on October 28. In the course of his valedictory address he said the uniform Saturday half-holiday was a subject which they would hear more about in the near future. He would like to see it from the personal point of view, but they must recognise that there were difficulties, and grave difficulties, in the way of accomplishing this.

Scottish News

Brevities

At a recent meeting of Bridge-of-Allan Town Council, Provost J. Bain, Ph.C., intimated his intention of retiring from municipal service on the completion of his present term in office.

The shortage of money in the industrial areas has increased the demand for the less costly medicines; Epsom salts, for example, has largely displaced its more expensive counterparts.

At a joint meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland sections of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Institute of Chemistry, held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, recently—Major R. Bruce in the chair—an address on "Costs in Industry" was delivered by Mr. W. A. Williams, F.I.C., F.R.S.E.

The Glasgow Pharmacy Club held the first of the season's whist drives, on October 19, when prizes, provided by Scott & Turner, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, were won by:—*Ladies* : (1) Mrs. Grieve, (2) Mrs. Bushfield. *Gentlemen* : (1) Mr. J. Downie, (2) Mrs. J. Downie. The Finlayson rose bowl, for season 1925-26, was won by Mrs. Wood Wilson. Mrs. Crombie presented the prizes, and after tea an excellent programme of music, with readings and character sketches, was rendered by Miss Craig, Miss Grieve and Mr. R. McAdam, with Miss Edith Alexander as accompanist.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, November 9

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. First evening meeting. "Some Methods of Biological Assay," by J. H. Burn, M.A., M.D. (Director of the Pharmacological Laboratories).

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Southport Branch), Queen's Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Supper and address by Mr. G. A. Mallinson on "Does the R.P.U. Function?" Tickets 4s. each.

Wednesday, November 10

London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W.1. Annual dinner. Reception by President and Mrs. Bonner at 6.30 p.m. Evening dress. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. B. Falding, or from members of the Committee.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, The Library, Albert Hall, Peter Street, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. G. A. Mallinson, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, on "Does the R.P.U. Function?"

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, "Plants and their Folklore," by Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C. (President).

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Central Evening School, at 8.30 p.m. "Chemists and the Law," by Mr. Hyman Stone, LL.M.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, at 8 p.m. Sir T. H. Holland, F.R.S., on "International Interests in Raw Materials."

Thursday, November 11

London Chemists' Sports Club and Script Sports Club, Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.1, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Dancing from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the secretaries, Messrs. W. E. Swanston and J. Hearle. Evening dress. [We regret that by an error the date of this dinner was wrongly given last week.]

Friday, November 12

The Annual Chemical Dinner, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 7 p.m. Dancing from 9.15 until 12. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from S. E. Carr, The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent

SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the October meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy the president greeted M. Candido de Fontoura, president of the Society of Chemistry and Pharmacy of São Paulo (Brazil), who was making a friendly visit. During the meeting M. de Fontoura presented a note by Mr. Paulo Seabra on Brazilian chaulmoogra.

INSPECTION OF PRESCRIPTION BOOKS.—The right of the fiscal agents of the Government to compel the production of a pharmacist's prescription book formed the subject of a question in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of Finance, in his reply, drew a distinction between a volume simply containing unpriced copies of prescriptions and one in which prices were entered. If, in the latter case, these prices were not posted to the day-book, the prescription book would really form an auxiliary day-book, and, as such, would have to be produced upon demand. A French pharmaceutical journal doubts the soundness of the Minister's views. It points out that a pharmacist who shows his prescription book to any official (except the inspector of pharmacies of his own district) renders himself liable to prosecution for the violation of professional secrets by any client whose name therein figures. It, therefore, advises pharmacists to demand an order in writing.

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE FRANC are, of course, a constant subject of trouble and friction in our daily life here, affecting as they do the current price of daily necessities. An official committee is trying to keep down the prices of food and other essentials, and a correspondent of the "Matin" (which has rather a reputation for "stunts") writes suggesting these officials should also keep their eye on pharmacists, and relating the story of his purchase of a pound of linseed. Of course, the tradesman or intermediary is always blamed in these cases. That he is really also a victim is evident. M. Garnal, the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Lot department, complains that in consequence of the tardy settlement of pharmacy bills run up by paupers and paid for by the authorities, heavy loss is incurred when the franc falls. He addressed himself to the Minister of State for Labour, and suggested that such accounts should be settled on the basis of the gold value of the franc at the moment of supply. Needless to say, the Minister replied in the negative, adding that he could not undertake to guarantee pharmacists against a loss by which all citizens of the Republic were affected.

IMITATING PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—The well-known manufacturing pharmacist, Dr. Astier (son of the late M. Astier, the retail pharmacist who died a Senator), found that imitations of his products were being largely sold for export, principally to South America. The original label was wonderfully well imitated, and it was exceedingly difficult for the purchaser to imagine that it was not the genuine article. Careful inquiry resulted in the discovery that the fraudulent goods came from a laboratory at Joinville-le-Pont, but by the time the police made a descent on the premises all trace of the alleged offence had disappeared. Some time afterwards, the suspected individual recommended operations, this time at Arcueil. The manager of Astier's factory hit on the bright idea of giving this new laboratory an order, and 2,000 bottles were duly delivered. The imitation was perfect, even to the price-protection ticket on each container. On this occasion the police arrived in time, and 50,000 bottles were seized and destroyed, representing a value of about £4,000. It appears that 15,000 bottles had previously been shipped to Cuba, in addition to large quantities to the Argentine Republic; it is estimated that the total value of the fraudulent imitations exported amounts to about £100,000. An examining magistrate has been deputed to inquire into the affair. The prosecution of MM. Garry and Galvy for imitating Astier's proprietaries has since been carried a step further by the nomination of experts, etc. Although the fraud was carried out on a vast scale and the profits were presumably considerable, it would appear that the maximum legal penalty which can be inflicted is one year's imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.

Colonial and Foreign News

CUBAN FORMULARY.—The Medical Federation of Cuba and the National Pharmaceutical Society have decided to appoint a joint commission to prepare a national formulary of pharmaceutical specialities, with the object of promoting the development and sale of Cuban specialities, which doctors will be invited to prescribe in the place of foreign articles.

SPANISH TAX ON DENTIFRICES.—The Spanish Directorate-General of Health has decided that dentifrices are to be regarded as antiseptic preparations. Consequently, dentifrices must be submitted for examination to the Technical Control Institute, in addition to being liable to the recently introduced speciality stamp duty (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 92, and July 10, p. 41).

BREACH OF PHARMACY ACT IN N.S.W.—For leaving his shop on a certain day without a registered pharmacist being in charge, a pharmaceutical chemist of Sydney was fined £3. The case was brought by Mr. W. J. Archer, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, and dated back to 1925. Towards the end of that year the magistrate before whom it first came dismissed the charge, but the Supreme Court ordered a rehearing, with the result stated above.

TURKISH PHARMACOPOEIA.—At the fourth meeting of the Turkish pharmacopœia commission, presided over by Professor Dr. Nechat Omer Bey, a number of sub-committees were formed, while ways and means were discussed of speeding up the work of elaborating the first national pharmacopœia. The majority of the members incline to drawing largely upon the German and United States pharmacopœias in the execution of their task.

A NEW TYPE OF TOOTH-BRUSH.—The Shung Lun Toothbrush Co., Ltd., 117 Lu Ka Pang, Small West Gate, Shanghai, has designed a new type of tooth-brush by adopting the principle of safety razors. The tooth-brush will consist of three parts, a hollow round handle, the brush itself, and a rod with screw end. The brush is screwed on to the handle by means of the rod. A worn-out brush can thus be replaced by a new one. The top of the rod is gold, silver or nickel plated. The brush base is made of bone.

SPECIALITIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA.—The Regulations issued in 1923 by the People's Commissariat for Public Health for the admission, manufacture and sale in Soviet Russia of pharmaceutical, bacteriological and dietetic preparations not included in the State Pharmacopœia (*C. & D.*, 1923, II, p. 54) have recently been revised. No preparation coming within any of the above-named categories may be manufactured or imported if it contains any noxious or poisonous substances, or any ingredients liable to deteriorate rapidly. Persons desirous of obtaining a licence to manufacture, or import, pharmaceutical specialities have to submit an application to the People's Commissariat for Health, Department of Supplies, containing the following particulars: (1) Name of the preparation; (2) declaration of the composition together with the report of a chemical analysis of the preparation, as well as particulars regarding the properties of the ingredients; (3) method of preparation; (4) directions for use; (5) description of the package and labels; (6) retail price; (7) address of the manufacturer. Each statement has to be made in duplicate on a separate sheet of paper. The application must be accompanied by four samples of the preparation as well as copies of the literature and clinical reports (if available), bearing on the product. For the examination and chemical analysis of every preparation submitted for registration a fee of 40 roubles, inclusive of stamp duty, is charged. If approved, the sale of the product is permitted only in such original containers and form of packing as prescribed by the People's Commissariat for Public Health. A list of medicinal preparations for which licences to manufacture, or import, have been granted will be published from time to time in the official Gazette of the Health Commissariat, together with a note as to whether they may be delivered only on a medical practitioner's prescription, or sold over the counter in pharmacies and drug stores. The adulteration and sale of adulterated registered pharmaceutical specialities renders the vendor liable to the same penalties as are provided in Article 191 of the Penal Code of the U.S.S.R. for the sophistication of medicaments.

Legal Reports

Merchandise Marks Act Case.—In the District Court, Dublin, on October 23, the Irish Industrial Development Association, Inc., Grafton Street, summoned the Irish Disinfectants, Ltd., 5 Usher's Place, for applying a certain false trade description, namely, "Basilikil No. 2," to liquid matter contained in five casks supplied to the Urban Council of Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown), contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. There was a second count for selling the goods. Mr. T. Costelloe, L.P.S.I., 149 Lower Druncondra Road, Dublin, was the defendant on a similar summons at the suit of the same complainants. Mr. W. G. Shannon, K.C., for the complainants, said that the first-named defendants were a private Irish company, formed for the purpose of manufacturing disinfectants, and among others they sold "Basilikil No. 2." They had a licence from the complainants to use the Irish trade-mark. Mr. Costelloe was managing director of the company. Mr. T. H. R. Craig, solicitor for the defendants, said that his clients pleaded "Guilty" to the second count in the summons. It was really Mr. Costelloe who was responsible, and he took all the blame. Unfortunately, Irishmen did not seem to want Irish disinfectants; people preferred to try disinfectants manufactured in Germany or elsewhere. Mr. Costelloe sent the complainants material which he believed to be as good as the kind that was ordered, which he had not in stock. Mr. Shannon said the complainants took a serious view of these cases. District Justice Little dismissed the first count in each summons, and on the second count fined the defendants £5 each, with costs.

Chemist's Slander Action.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on November 3, Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury heard the action brought against him by Mr. Leonard Arthur West, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dartford, claiming damages for alleged slander against the Rev. Rowland Wormell, vicar of Christ Church, Dartford. Mr. Morle, for the plaintiff, explained that the alleged slander was contained in a statement made to a Mr. William F. Blay, chairman of the Dartford District Council. In September 1925 the District Council had been negotiating for the purchase of Mr. West's premises in High Street, Dartford, in order to widen the road, and the Council were to make an offer of £1,400 to him. The Rev. Mr. Wormell was a district councillor. He was also on very bad terms with the plaintiff. Just before the negotiations over Mr. West's premises were to be completed Mr. Wormell took the opportunity of telling Mr. Blay a deliberate untruth about Mr. West's business conduct. He (defendant) said that Mr. West had borrowed £500 from a man in Dartford, representing the man's life savings, and that he had got the money on the promise or pretext that it would be repaid out of the compensation money of £1,400 that he was about to receive, whereas Mr. West was not going to do anything of the sort. Mr. Blay reported the affair to Mr. West, who then brought his action, because the statement would undoubtedly have affected his position in relation to the Council. Mr. Blay, supporting in evidence counsel's opening statement, said that Mr. Wormell was a representative of the Labour party on the Council. Mr. West, in his evidence, said he had been a qualified chemist for fourteen years. He presumed that Mr. Wormell's statement had injured him in Dartford because many people had heard of it. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, his lordship asked where the slander was. The defence was a denial that the words alleged were used. Mr. Morle admitted that the words did not impute a criminal offence, but argued that they would injure plaintiff in his business. His lordship, however, ruled that the words could not be held to be injurious in that connection, and directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant, with costs.

Supplying Tincture of Opium to a Relative.—At Manchester City Police Court, on October 27, summonses under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations issued in May 1921 were heard against Mr. Frank Stanley Axford, chemist and druggist, Kingsway Pharmacy, Slade Lane,

Levenshulme, and Miss Amy Booth, chiropodist, Ashton Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey. Mr. Axford pleaded "Guilty" to a summons charging him with supplying to an unauthorised person, namely, Miss Booth, a preparation known as tincture of opium, containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, contrary to the Regulations, and Miss Booth admitted having a quantity of the same drug in her possession, but denied a further charge of aiding or abetting the other defendant in its supply. Mr. R. H. Adcock appeared on behalf of the Manchester Corporation department responsible for the control of "dangerous" drugs; Mr. Matthew Hall represented Mr. Axford; and Mr. A. J. Skelton appeared for Miss Booth. Mr. Adcock said that the officer in charge of the "dangerous" drugs department of the Manchester Corporation visited Mr. Axford's shop on September 27. He examined the records required to be kept, and found an order in the name of Booth asking for a quantity of tincture of opium for surgical purposes. Mr. Axford was asked whether Booth was a person authorised to be supplied with drugs, and he immediately replied: "No; she is a chiropodist, but very well known to me, and that is why I let her have it. She wanted it for her business." He also said: "I have since realised my position, and have told her that she had no right to have it and that I should not supply her with any more." On September 29 the same officer saw Miss Booth at her premises, told her that he was making inquiries respecting a supply of tincture of opium, and showed her the order sent to the other defendant. Miss Booth at once admitted that she had sent the order, and added: "I did not know I was doing wrong. I used it for making a preparation used in my chiropody practice." She produced a bottle containing a small portion of a liquid, and this was sent to the City analyst. This statement was supported by evidence. Addressing the Bench, Mr. Hall said he had some difficulty in dealing with the case, but Mr. Axford had gone as far as he could to take all the blame in respect to Miss Booth. Mr. Axford had only started in business in June, a fortnight before he supplied the drug. The parties were related, Miss Booth's sister having married Mr. Axford's brother. If the case had been that of a stranger coming into the shop and asking to be supplied with a drug, he would not have been so supplied. The simple explanation of the case was that, when Miss Booth came, she brought the order with her for various things, including the tincture of opium. It was really a family matter. The explanation of Mr. Axford was that he was taken off his guard by those circumstances. He thought it over the next day, and came to the conclusion that he had made a mistake. This was a very serious matter for a man who had no money, having spent his savings earned as assistant and manager in setting himself up in business. No one could expect that a man in that position would deliberately break the Regulations, knowing that he was liable under the Act to penalties. Mr. Skelton, on behalf of Miss Booth, said she had been doing voluntary work. Both parties in the case were of the highest respectability, and there was nothing to show that they had acted together in a sort of collusion to defeat the Regulations. Miss Booth had been using the lotion since her apprenticeship days, and she decided that she would make up a preparation for herself and use it in her practice. He submitted that in the circumstances Miss Booth could not be charged with aiding and abetting as well as being in possession of the drug. Mr. Adcock announced that the summons for aiding and abetting would be withdrawn. The Chairman: We have listened to all you have had to say, and we feel that your client has committed an offence which a man in his profession ought to have known better than to have committed. He will be fined £10, and Miss Booth will be fined £5 for being in possession of the drug. An order for payment of the analyst's costs was made.

COMPANIES WHICH MAY BE WOUND UP.—The undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies dissolved three months after October 15: Bloom's (Photographic), Ltd.; C. G. Chemicals Syndicate, Ltd.; East London Glass Works, Ltd.; New Radium Co., Ltd.; Sallyco Mineral Water (1910) Co., Ltd.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

L. B. KING, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry grinders, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. Director : L. B. King, 83 Cranbrook Avenue, Hull.

S. R. PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. Objects : To adopt an agreement with H. L. Redgrave, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foods, tablets, pills, specifics and patent medicines, etc. Solicitors : Warwick & Gilbert, 14 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

JOHN CUMMINGS & SONS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £4,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by John Cumming at 6 and 8 Victoria Street, and 144 and 146 Eddlestone Street, Crewe. The directors are : J. Cumming, H. D. Cumming, and A. J. Cumming. R.O. : 6 Victoria Street, Crewe.

THOS. EDMONDSON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,500. Objects : To acquire the business of a chemist and seed merchant formerly carried on by T. Edmondson, and since by Mary Edmondson and T. Scott, at 6 and 7 Cornmarket, Penrith. The directors are : F. Fawcett and J. Ferguson. R.O. : 6 and 7 Cornmarket, Penrith.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. Objects : To acquire patents, designs, copyrights and trade marks, to purchase goods of all kinds from manufacturers, warehousemen or factors, and to sell wholesale or retail, to manufacture perfumery and essential oils and spirits and chemicals, etc. Secretary : J. E. Leopard, 53 Queen Street, Cardiff.

WILCOCKS & WILLIAMS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. Objects : To acquire the business of photographic and dispensing chemists carried on at 142 High Street, Walthamstow, as "Willcocks & Williams," and to adopt an agreement with E. W. Willcocks and C. R. Williams. The directors are : E. W. Willcocks, P. S. Willocks, and C. R. Williams. R.O. : 142 High Street, Walthamstow, London, E.17.

J. T. COCKING, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. Objects : To adopt an agreement with Anne S. Dawe, to carry on the business of poroplastic splint manufacturers, formerly carried on by the late W. H. Dawe at Plymouth, as "J. T. Cocking," and that of manufacturers of and dealers in anatomical, orthopaedic, surgical, dental, optical and scientific instruments, apparatus and materials of all kinds, etc. The directors are : Miss Anne S. Dawe and F. Perry. R.O. : 33 Clifton Place, Plymouth.

LYNN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £6,000. Objects : To adopt an agreement with Murray, Trevor & Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in compounds and proprietary articles, industrial, chemical and medicinal preparations, dealers in skins, fats, offal and other animal products, etc. The directors are : J. T. Hughes-Jones and E. Murray. Solicitors : Jenkinson, Meyler & Co., 5 Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

SANITAS CO., LTD., announces an interim dividend at 9 per cent. per annum on preference shares.

ASSOCIATED PERFUMERS, LTD.—In the Company Wind-up Court, London, on November 2, Mr. Justice Eve, on the unopposed petition of Parfumerie Houbigant S.A., made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the Associated Perfumers, Ltd.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRIES, LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on October 29 at Winchester House, London, E.C., to consider a scheme of reconstruction. Sir R. Hodge, Bart., who presided, recapitulated the main points of the scheme, as outlined at the last meeting. He said that there would be one new company which would take over from British Glass Industries, Ltd., and Canning Town Glass Works, Ltd., the whole of these companies' assets. The capital of

the new company would be £400,002, all in ordinary shares of 9d. each. The first debenture holders in Canning Town Glass Works, Ltd., had agreed to accept ordinary shares in this new company for such debentures. The new company would secure a complete relief from existing charges on account of debenture interest and sinking fund, and commission on turnover, and consequently would have materially lower overhead charges. The resolutions approving the scheme were unanimously adopted.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The boards of directors of Brunner Mond & Co., Ltd., Nobel Industries, Ltd., The United Alkali Co., Ltd., and British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., having arrived, as already announced, at a provisional agreement for the fusion of interests of their companies, are now in a position to give preliminary public intimation of the basis for the proposed fusion, pending the despatch of formal offers to be made to their respective shareholders. A new limited liability company with the title Imperial Chemical Industries will be formed as early as possible. So far as the existing shareholders in the merging companies consent to the scheme their shares in those companies will be taken over by the new company, which will issue in exchange its own fully-paid shares on the terms set out below. On the assumption that all the shareholders of the merging companies consent to exchange their holdings of shares the issued capital of the new company on the basis of exchange will be £56,802,996, divided as follows : 16,219,306 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each (preferential both as to capital and dividends), £16,219,306; 31,095,555 ordinary shares of £1 each, £31,095,555; 18,976,270 deferred shares of 10s. each, £9,488,135, making a total of £56,802,996. The profits to be distributed will be applied in the following order : (1) In paying a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the preference shares. (2) In paying a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary shares. (3) In distributing the balance between the holders of the ordinary and deferred shares in the ratio of two-thirds to the ordinary shareholders and one-third to the deferred shareholders. On the basis of the earnings of the four merging companies and their subsidiaries for their respective last completed financial years, the chairmen of the four merging companies are satisfied that, after making due provision for reserves, the future earnings of the new company should exceed £4,000,000, a sum sufficient to cover payment of the preference dividend more than three and a half times, and to leave available adequate funds for further distribution. Shareholders in the merging companies will retain all their existing dividend rights up to December 31, 1926, after which date the shares of the new company will rank for dividend. The terms of exchange of shares are as follows : *Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.*—For each four existing 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each there will be exchanged five 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each in the new company; for each two existing ordinary shares of £1 each there will be exchanged three ordinary shares of £1 each and two deferred shares of 10s. each in the new company. *Nobel Industries, Ltd.*—For each existing 5 per cent. cumulative preference share of £1 each there will be exchanged one 7 per cent. cumulative preference share of £1 each in the new company; for each two existing ordinary shares of £1 each there will be exchanged three ordinary shares of £1 each and two deferred shares of 10s. each in the new company; for each four existing deferred shares of £1 each there will be exchanged three ordinary shares of £1 each and two deferred shares of 10s. each in the new company. *United Alkali Co., Ltd.*—For each existing 7 per cent. cumulative preference share of £1 each there will be exchanged one 7 per cent. cumulative preference share of £1 each in the new company; for each two existing ordinary shares of £1 each there will be exchanged three ordinary shares of £1 each and two deferred shares of 10s. each in the new company. *British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd.*—For each forty existing ordinary shares of £1 each there will be exchanged sixteen 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, sixteen ordinary shares of £1 each and one deferred share of 10s. each in the new company.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 30, 1925	Sept. 28, 1926	Oct. 29, 1926
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20 9	20 9	20 6
Amalg. Dental Co. 8% Prefd. Ord.	19 3	19 3	18 9
Deferred 5s. ..	7 0	5 0	4 9
Apollinaris " and Johanniss., Ord. £1..	9 3	9 3	9 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	13 6	13 0	13 0
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Prf.	21 3	21 3	21 6
Benger's Food, Ord. ..	33 6	33 6	33 6
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6 1	£6 1	£6 1
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. ..	172 6	120 0	122 6
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	24 0	24 0	23 10½
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	22 0	21 9	21 10½
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord. ..	35 0	35 6	30 9
Bovril 6% Pref. ..	21 6	22 0	21 3
Ord.	23 6	23 9	23 6
Defd.	47 6	40 6	40 0
British Celanese, Ord. ..	8 3	2 9	4 6
7½% Pref. ..	11 3	4 9	7 9
British Cyanides, Ord. ..	3 3	1 0	2 0
British Drug Houses, Thc, Ord. ..	—	20 6	20 3
British Dyestuffs Corp., Ord. ..	—	11 3	16 9
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord. ..	4 3	2 9	4 0
8% Pref. ..	17 0	11 3	13 9
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. ..	27 6	27 3	25 6
British Oxygen, Ord. ..	28 0	27 3	25 0
British Photographic Industries, 6% Cum. Pref.	6 3	7 0	8 6
Brunner Mond, Ord. ..	37 3	35 0	39 9
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	26 6	27 6	26 9
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. ..	65 0	65 0	62 6
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ..	23 6	23 0	23 9
5½% Pref. ..	31 3	36 3	38 6
Croftfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	17 3	19 6	19 6
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord., Is. ..	18 9	18 9	18 9
7½% Pref. ..	7 6	7 9	8 0
Eastman Kodak Com. (no Nom. value)	18 9	19 6	19 6
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. shares	\$113½	\$122	\$122
5% Pref. ..	—	4 9	4 9
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. ..	14 9	11 0	11 3
7% Prof. ..	20 0	18 9	18 3
Gossage (William), 6½% Prof. ..	19 0	18 9	19 0
Grout & Co., Ord. ..	70 0	49 6	48 9
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Prof. ..	17 6	19 3	21 0
Hodder (Henry) & Co. ..	—	45 0	46 0
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. ..	18 9	17 6	19 0
Ilford, Ltd., Ord. ..	25 0	26 3	27 0
6% Prof. ..	19 0	19 3	19 0
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Prof. ..	11 3	10 0	10 0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Prof. ..	13 0	12 6	12 6
Knight (John), 25% Prof. Ord. ..	60 0	61 3	61 3
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ..	21 3	18 9	20 0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Prof. ..	20 3	19 3	19 3
8% Prof. ..	20 0	18 9	18 6
20% Prof. Ord. 5s. ..	10 6	10 6	10 3
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£16 1	£17 1	£16 1
Mellin's Food, 6% Prof. ..	12 6	12 6	12 0
Mond Nickel Co., Ord. ..	37 0	42 3	40 9
7% Cum. Prof. ..	25 0	25 0	25 0
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Prof. ..	14 6	16 3	16 0
8% Profd. Ord. ..	6 9	7 9	8 9
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Prof. ..	4 3	6 0	6 0
New Transvaal Chemical Co. 6% Prof. ..	16 6	18 3	18 0
8% Prof. ..	18 9	21 9	21 6
Salt Union, Ord. ..	31 9	30 0	29 0
Pref. ..	30 0	31 3	30 6
"Sanitas," The Co., 9% Prof. ..	22 6	23 9	24 3
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord. ..	22 6	22 6	22 6
Defd. ..	37 6	39 0	38 9
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Prof. ..	33 1½	32 6	31 3
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord. ..	52 9	57 0	58 0
5% Prof. ..	18 9	18 6	18 6
Spratt's Patent, Ord. ..	50 0	40 6	41 3
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Prof. ..	21 3	20 0	20 0
United Alkali, Ord. ..	35 0	30 3	37 6
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt. Deb. Stk., £100 ..	£95	£95	£95
Venesta, Ltd., Ord. ..	23 9	22 6	21 3
7% Prof. ..	20 0	20 0	19 6
Veno Drug Co., 8% Prof. ..	19 6	18 9	18 9
Virol, Ltd., Ord. ..	82 6	90 0	90 0
7% Prof. ..	21 9	22 0	22 0
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ..	8 6	8 9	8 9
White (R.) & Sons, 6% Prof. ..	17 0	18 3	18 9
Prefd. Ord. 10s. ..	7 6	7 6	8 9
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Prof. ..	18 9	18 9	18 9

Bankruptcy Reports

Re James McInroy, Brunswick Road, Liverpool, chemist.—The public examination was held on November 2, in Liverpool. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £4,372, against assets £221. The examination was adjourned.

Re Herbert Frank Awock, trading as T. H. Muir, 101 Mitcham Lane, London, S.W.16, chemist (*C. & D.*, October 16, p. 593).—The following are among the creditors:—Direct Drugs Co., £14; Houghton-Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd., £13.

Re John Haddock, Whitehall Road, West Bromwich, manufacturing chemist (*C. & D.*, October 30, p. 651).—The public examination of this debtor was held on October 29 at West Bromwich. The statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £1,425. The debtor admitted that he had kept no cash book or ledger, and no books at all since June 1923. The examination was closed.

Re James Alfred Bradbury, Wolverhampton Road, Stafford, druggist.—The public examination was held recently at Stafford. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £1,237 18s. 7d., and there was a deficiency of £517 3s. The debtor attributed his failure to lack of capital, depression in trade, unemployment in the town, and heavy household expenses. He admitted having recourse to moneylenders. The examination was closed.

Re John James Wells, George Street and High Street, Mablethorpe, late of Nottingham, chemist.—The receiving order was made on October 4 on the debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities £686 13s, against assets £58 0s. 4d. The first meeting of the creditors was held on October 20 at Grimsby, when the case, being a summary one, was left with the official receiver. The following are among the creditors:—A. de St. Dalmas, Ltd., £43; J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., £13; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £26; United Drug Co., Ltd., £19.

Re Abraham Lazarus Freeman, 476 Seven Sisters Road, London, N., chemical merchant, etc.—The first meeting of creditors was held on October 28, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before the senior official receiver. The debtor has lodged accounts showing unsecured liabilities £4,297, and partly secured debts £16,422; the deficiency is estimated at £8,346. It appeared from the debtor's preliminary examination that he commenced business twenty years ago, as an export and import merchant. He traded successfully until 1921, when litigation was started in respect of chemicals and tallow consigned by him to Italian customers. While the goods were in transit a slump set in, the Italian exchange depreciated, and, in consequence, his customers in Italy refused to take delivery of the goods. Eventually the goods were sold by order of the Italian Courts, and realised about 500,000 lire. The amount was now lying on deposit account to the order of the Italian Courts at Genoa. The debtor filed his petition in the interests of English creditors. Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood & Tatham, solicitors, appeared for the debtor. In a discussion which ensued it was stated that these proceedings had been taken with a view of effecting a settlement in the Italian Courts. The litigation had been proceeding for six years. The estate remains in the hands of the official receiver.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Vermin-killer.—A vermin-killer, composed of commercial coal tar, methyl salicylate, and naphthalene, mixed, if desired, with inactive powders. (E. Derrégbus, 258,953.)

Borneo! Esters.—A process for the manufacture of esters of isoborneol and borneol, consisting in causing a fatty acid to react upon camphene in the presence of a contact acid. (Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien (vorm. E. Schering). 250,555.)

Pharmacy Reform in Rumania

THE inclusion in the kingdom of Rumania of territories in which formerly Hungarian, Austrian, Russian, and Bulgarian pharmacy laws and regulations were in force led to the anomalous situation that the practice of pharmacy in Rumania was based on five distinct systems, exhibiting essential differences. In these circumstances the introduction of uniform legislation applicable to existing conditions became imperative. This has now been accomplished by the passage of the Law for the Organisation of a Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, by which the supreme authority in all matters relating to public health—including the administration of the practice of pharmacy—is vested in the Minister of Health and Social Affairs. Among the various departments in this Ministry are the Supreme Health Council and the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission; in the former pharmacy is represented by one pharmacist (who has been in business for at least ten years), appointed by the Minister, and one representative nominated by the Association of Pharmacists. The Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission consists of a medical delegate of the Supreme Health Council, the director of the Health Service, a professor of pharmacology, a professor of therapeutics, two University professors of pharmacy (who must be pharmacists), four pharmacists in business in different parts of the kingdom, one druggist, and a lawyer. These members are appointed by the King on the advice of the Minister of Health, and hold office for four years; the four pharmacists and the druggist must have been in business for at least ten years. The Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission has the following functions:—(1) The appointment of a permanent sub-committee for the revision of the pharmacopœia, selected from among its members, consisting of one professor of pharmacology, one professor of therapeutics, two professors of pharmacy, and two pharmacists; (2) the preparation of the official drug tariff; (3) the drafting of regulations dealing with the practice of pharmacy and the conduct of drug stores. It is required to act in an advisory capacity in regard to applications for the opening of new pharmacies, drug stores, wholesale drug houses, and laboratories in which pharmaceutical products or cosmetics are manufactured; the importation of pharmaceutical specialities, and the manufacture of cosmetics and of medicinal products not included in the Rumanian Pharmacopœia.

CONCESSION SYSTEM OF PHARMACY

In future only a Rumanian who holds the degree of Doctor or Licentiate of Pharmacy may practise pharmacy in the kingdom. The compounding of medicines in accordance with prescriptions, and the sale of medicaments, are restricted to pharmacies, the prices to be charged being those established by the official drug tariff. Preparations intended for hypodermic injection, the treatment of heart complaints, serums, organotherapeutic products, and anaesthetics, may only be delivered on a prescription. No pharmacist may own or manage more than one business. The number of pharmacies is to be based on the fixed ratio of one business for every 5,000 inhabitants, and with the passage of this law Rumania uniformly adopts the system of non-transferable, strictly personal concessions, i.e., ownership during lifetime only of the nominee selected in open competition by the competent Government department, usually based on length of service since qualifying. Persons who since obtaining the degree of Licentiate, or Doctor of Pharmacy, have spent at least two years engaged in practical work in a pharmacy, or in a University pharmaceutical laboratory, have to sit for a special examination in order to secure the qualification of "Pharmacy Director" before a commission appointed by the Minister of Health, consisting of a member of the Supreme Board of Health, two professors of pharmacy, one professor of medicine, and a member of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission. An examination will be held at least every three years, and successful candidates are then permitted to compete for concessions in towns. When a new phar-

macy is to be established, or a vacancy has to be filled, the Minister of Health selects the new concessionaire from among the applicants in an open competition, the selection being largely dependent on the relative length of service and good conduct of the applicants. For pharmacies in rural districts, i.e., places with less than 5,000 souls, there is no competition, the selection being made by the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission from among the "Pharmacy Directors" on the waiting list, based on seniority. The successful candidate in both cases is appointed concessionaire by a Royal Decree. The concessionaire who has conducted his pharmacy for a period of ten years without complaint may apply for the concession of a larger or more remunerative business. Two concessionaires who have each been at least five years in business are allowed to exchange their pharmacies, with the permission of the authorities. On the death of the concessionaire the pharmacy may be managed on behalf of the widow, or children, as long as these are under age. If the widow is herself a qualified pharmacist she may make application to have her deceased husband's concession transferred to herself. If one of the children is a student of pharmacy he may apply for permission to have the business managed on his behalf until he passes the examination of "Pharmacy Director," whereupon the concession is to be granted to him without the formality of a competition. Pharmacies may be leased. On the other hand, in no case can the husband of a qualified woman pharmacist who has held a concession acquire or inherit on her death the right to continue the business. Medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons are permitted to dispense medicines only if the nearest pharmacy is at least ten kilometres distant. In all European countries where the system of limitation of the number of pharmacies is in existence, and where the older businesses have been established by reason of a charter granted by the sovereign, the so-called privileged pharmacies, the great obstacle in the way of any complete reform in the system of pharmacy has been the question of indemnifying the owners of these businesses, which, in contradistinction to the concessions, are freely transferable by sale or inheritance, and by reason of the monopoly they possess usually command very high figures merely for the privilege." The new Rumanian Health Law solves this problem by stipulating that these privileged pharmacies may change hands once only by sale to a qualified "Pharmacy Director." With this sole exception the provisions of the new law as regards the rights of the widows and children of proprietors of pharmacies are applicable without any reservation to the older businesses. All pharmacies at present owned by non-pharmacists must be sold to a qualified "Pharmacy Director" before January 1, 1927, otherwise the concession for these will be awarded in open competition, as provided for in this law. The inspection, at regular intervals, and control of all pharmacies, drug stores and wholesale drug houses will be carried out by three officials of the Directorate-General of Public Health, with the title of pharmacy inspector-general. These must be qualified pharmacists who have been at least ten years in business; they are forbidden to practise pharmacy, or to have any interest in a business dealing in drugs or pharmaceutical products.

DRUG STORES, LABORATORIES, AND SPECIALITIES

The new law also contains provisions dealing with the supervision of drug stores and wholesale drug houses, whose spheres of activities are strictly circumscribed to prevent, as far as possible, the continuance of the practically incessant friction between pharmacists and druggists in consequence of the tendency of the latter to poach on the pharmacist's jealously guarded preserves—the exclusive sale of all remedial agents. Wholesale drug houses must be licensed by the Minister of Health, and have to be managed by a qualified pharmacist, pharmacy assistant, or registered druggist who has had at least three years' practical experience in a wholesale drug house. Drug stores are allowed to sell only scheduled chemical products and drugs, and are not permitted to engage in the manufacture of medicaments. No drug store may be opened within a distance of 200 metres from the nearest phar-

macy; only one drug store is permitted in places where the population does not exceed 10,000 souls; in towns with over 10,000 inhabitants additional drug stores may be licensed in the ratio of one for every 5,000 inhabitants. Only a qualified pharmacist, pharmacy assistant, or registered druggist may own a drug store, subject to the authorisation of the Minister of Health. Registered druggists are required to undergo a three years' apprenticeship in a drug store or wholesale drug house prior to sitting for an examination before a commission consisting of three members of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission, including the druggist on this Commission. Pharmaceutical specialities, native as well as foreign, may be sold only if approved by the Minister of Health acting on the advice of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission and the Supreme Health Council; all advertisements relating to these preparations have to be submitted to the Minister for his approval. The manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities, galenical and pharmaceutical preparations may be undertaken only by pharmacists; these establishments have to be licensed by the Minister of Health (with the advice of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Commission), and must be adequately equipped as regards plant and apparatus.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

A MEETING of the Executives of the Retail Pharmacists' Union and Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., was held at 4 and 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on October 26, Mr. A. E. Young in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Clubb, Forster, French, Gillegan, Hague, Hardy, Jackson, Keall, Marshall, Martin, Melnich, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley and Tranmer.

The Chairman drew attention to the loss sustained by the executive through the death of Mr. A. R. Keith, and a resolution of condolence with his widow was passed.

NEW OFFICES.—The Secretary reported that the removal from 19 Tavistock Square to 4 and 5 Queen Square had been effected without any serious dislocation of the work. The chairman of the building committee expressed his regret that the offices were not yet completed, but stated that the coal strike had interfered with the execution of some of the work. He congratulated the Executive upon the foresight which had led them to provide such satisfactory provision, both for the present and future need of the organisation, whilst at the same time making a sound investment.

STORAGE OF INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT.—The Board of Customs and Excise having been approached regarding the difficulty in certain cases of storing industrial methylated spirit required for manufacturing purposes, had replied that if the receptacle itself was locked or in a locked box there was no need to keep it in a separate room under lock and key.

POISONS COMMITTEE.—The subcommittee dealing with the question of the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts submitted its report with the draft of evidence. This was agreed to, and Mr. H. J. Martin, the vice-chairman, with the secretary, were appointed to present the evidence.

VACANCY ON THE EXECUTIVE.—The secretary reported upon the vacancy arising upon the executive through the death of Mr. A. R. Keith. It was decided, in accordance with the rules, formally to declare a vacancy. The secretary was instructed (as provided in Rule 39) to ascertain if the candidate who was next to the successful candidate on the voters' list at the last election was prepared to fill the vacancy if co-opted. Failing such co-option, it was decided to hold an election in the Metropolitan area.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—The testing of dispensing subcommittee reported that a conference with representatives of the National Association of Insurance Committees had been of such a satisfactory nature that it was unnecessary to hold a conference of representatives from Pharmaceutical Committees. It was expected that at the forthcoming meeting between the Ministry of Health and representatives of the Union and the National Association of Insurance Committees, an agreement would

be reached upon changes in the present scheme, which were practically all of an administrative nature.

Chemists' Defence Association

The secretary reported that there were twenty claims outstanding from the last meeting, of which twelve had been settled for sums varying from 5s. 7d. to £84. He also reported that thirteen new claims had been received. Of these, six had been settled for sums ranging from £2 10s. to £25. The claims settled arose out of mistakes in an unusual number of cases, the remainder being third party risk claims due to customers sustaining harm on the members' premises. The secretary reported that one Food and Drugs Act case and two Dangerous Drugs Act cases had been defended since the last meeting.

BIRMINGHAM.—The first meeting of the newly-elected Committee of the Branch was held on November 1. The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Captain E. C. Bennison; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. T. H. Foden; *Treasurer*, Councillor J. Poole; *Auditors*, Messrs. S. Harris and G. H. Hoy; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Smith. Various matters of business were also dealt with.

LEAMINGTON.—A meeting of the Warwickshire Branch was held on October 28, Mr. H. Hutton presiding. The difficulty in obtaining small quantities of industrial methylated spirits was considered, and the secretary was instructed to try to induce at least one chemist in each town to be responsible for supplying the spirit. Resolutions were passed for discussion at the West Midlands Group Executive meeting, copies of which were ordered to be sent to Mr. Nundy, the Warwickshire delegate, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Mallinson. The difficulty experienced by chemists in keeping all "dangerous" drugs under lock and key (only available to the proprietor and his qualified assistant) elicited a remark from the chairman that it was essential that the Regulations should be carried out, but that each member would have to solve the problem according to the peculiar needs of his business.

SHEFFIELD.—At a recent meeting of the local branch a vote of sympathy was extended to Mr. J. Austen, Ph.C., on the loss of his daughter. Mr. F. Hindle was appointed delegate to the group meeting at York. As the customs officials are requiring different methods of recording industrial spirit sales, it was decided to secure an opinion from headquarters as to the correct procedure.

SUNDERLAND.—At a meeting of the local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, on October 28, Mr. W. Forster, Ph.C. (Seaham Harbour), read a paper on *Spirit in Pharmacy*. The paper followed mainly the lines of the lecture by the same author at Newcastle-on-Tyne, reported in the *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 547, but was prefaced with remarks regarding the supply of rectified spirits and rebate obtainable on medicinal spirits. Another addition was a note on prescriptions for industrial spirits as follows:—Spirits when prescribed alone on an Insurance prescription form constitute a prescription, and can be dispensed whether or not the purpose for which the spirits are to be used is stated on the prescription. The label will bear the title and directions prescribed by the practitioner. In the absence of any such information on the prescription the chemist will, when it is intended as a lotion or liniment, label it with his dispensing label, "The Lotion," or "The Liniment," "For Outward Application Only," or "For External Use Only." He may append additional words as, "To be Used as Directed." When the spirits are to be used by the patient for cleansing an instrument the titles prescribed or used may be "The Antiseptic," "The Preparation," "The Solution," followed by directions for use. Practitioners rarely denote the purpose for which medicine, lotion, or liniment is intended on the prescription. To do so might mean a breach of confidence between patient and doctor. Dispensed medicines are labelled by class titles, e.g.:—"The Mixture," "The Lotion," "The Liniment," as the case may be, and never by specific titles. Again, mist, tussis is not labelled cough mixture; lin. alb. is not labelled white liniment; lotio rubra is not labelled red lotion; garg. pot. chlor. is not labelled chlorate of potash gargle.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

London.—The monthly meeting of the members of the London Insurance Committee was held on October 29. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £209,610. Among these was £18,732 1s. 4d. to chemists for the medical year 1926. The accounts were passed. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee submitted the following statistics of prescriptions:—

	July 1926	July 1925
No. of prescriptions ..	551,032	514,010
Cost of ingredients ..	£8,781 9s. 2d.	£7,891 16s. 5d.
Dispensing fees ..	£10,107 12s. 2d.	£9,480 0s. 0d.
Cost of prescriptions ..	£18,887 1s. 4d.	£17,371 16s. 5d.
Av. cost of ingredients	3.83d.	3.68d.
Av. dispensing fee ..	4.40d.	4.43d.
Av. cost per prescription	8.23d.	8.11d.
No. of persons on list	1,674,182	1,616,037
Av. prescriptions per person ..	0.33	0.32
Av. cost per person ..	2.71d.	2.38d.

The Joint Services Subcommittee reported that in a certain case a firm of chemists alleged that a practitioner had endeavoured to influence the insured person not to take their prescriptions to one of their branches. The matter was investigated by the Medical Benefit Subcommittee. The practitioner denied the allegation, and lodged a counter-complaint to the effect that, in his opinion, the dispensing of the firm was not reliable. When the managing director of the company appeared before the Subcommittee he said that he would prefer to have the matter settled amicably. As the practitioner was willing to adopt this course, it was not necessary for any action to be taken in the matter. The action of the Subcommittee was approved. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that in the case of a chemist from whom the Home Secretary had withdrawn his authorisation to be in possession of and deal in drugs to which the Dangerous Drugs Act applies, the Ministry of Health had advised that if they are satisfied that the chemist is in a position to comply with the terms of service for pharmacists the Minister would offer no objection to his readmission to the list of persons supplying drugs and appliances.

The chairman had instructed that the chemist was so reinstated in the list, and they recommended that his action be confirmed. The recommendation of the Subcommittee was adopted. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that they had now before them a letter from the Ministry of Health referring to the reports which related to prescriptions presented to the chemists concerned in pursuance of the scheme for testing drugs and appliances. In the first of these two cases the Committee decided to caution the chemists, in the second they administered a caution, and in the third it was decided to caution the chemist seriously. In view of the fact that the Committee have not recommended withholding money, the Minister has stated that he would be glad to consider any observations the Committee may wish to make before he takes further action in the matter. The Subcommittee recommended in case (1) that the chemists be cautioned, (2) that the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee be instructed to reconsider and report with regard to a prescription which it is alleged was inaccurately dispensed by the chemists concerned, (3) that the chemists be censured, and that the attention of the Minister of Health be drawn to the case in connection with the distribution of the money for defraying the cost of medical benefit, (4) that the chemists be censured, (5) that the chemists be cautioned, (6) that the chemists be cautioned, (7) that the chemists be cautioned. The report of the Subcommittee was adopted.

Middlesex.—A report of the General Purposes Committee of the Middlesex County Council, dated October 18, states that the Middlesex Insurance Committee has not hitherto adopted the scheme of the Minister of Health for testing Insurance dispensing, though pressed officially to do so. A scheme in the nature of a compromise has been evolved, which provides: (1) That the

public control department of the Middlesex County Council shall continue to test and deal with under the procedure of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, at the expense and responsibility of the County Council, 50 Insurance prescriptions each year; (2) that, in addition, 63 other Insurance prescriptions annually should be tested under the Minister's scheme, which provides that these 63 prescriptions will be supplied by the Insurance Committee, and that the County Council shall arrange to procure the samples and have them analysed. In respect of these 63 samples the procedure to be adopted, in the event of inaccurate dispensing being discovered, will be that of the Minister's model scheme for other areas, under which the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee of the Middlesex Insurance Committee will decide on the course of action to be followed. The advantage of this scheme to the Insurance Committee is that it will not have to appoint inspectors, and will in respect of the 50 samples be saved all expense. This saving will amount, perhaps, to £65 per annum or more. The general advantage of the scheme would seem to lie in the fact that 50 tests would be annually made under the machinery of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, which can fairly be described as providing a salutary and effective means of protecting the public. The 50 samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts procedure will, of course, be submitted in the ordinary way to the county analyst. The Committee is of opinion that the scheme should be approved for one year, the county analyst being asked to undertake the analysis of the 63 Insurance prescriptions at a fee of £1 1s. a sample, and the Middlesex Insurance Committee being charged an inclusive fee of 25s. in respect of the cost of procuring and analysing each sample.

Sheffield.—The last completed medical year shows that chemists received £24,911 15s. 10d., the highest figure since the commencement of Insurance work, and an increase of £2,416 5s. 2d. on the previous year. The Minister of Health has approved the local scheme for testing dispensing for a further period of six months, subject to a chemist having the opportunity of a check analysis, as in the model scheme, and to appliances being examined by the testing house of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The recent testing of dispensing has shown very satisfactory results; only in one case has a caution been necessary.

October Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for October in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Chloral hydras, 7d. oz.; collod. bellad., 9½d. oz.; ext. viburn. liq., 10s. 6d. lb.; guaiacol liq., 1s. oz.; inf. cascariol. conc., 5s. lb.; inf. chiratae conc., 2s. 10d. lb.; lin. aconit. meth., 2s. 10d. lb.; lin. belladon. meth., 3s. lb.; lin. camph. am. meth., 2s. 8d. lb.; lin. methyl salicyl., 5s. 9d. lb.; liq. rose dulc., 4s. lb.; methol., 2s. 6d. oz.; ol. amygdalæ, 5s. 9d. lb.; ol. caryoph., 10s. 6d. lb.; ol. menth. pip., 7s. lb.; pot. chloras, 1s. 1d. lb.; spt. menth. pip., 32s. lb.; thymol, 1s. 10d. oz.; tr. cannab. ind., 24s. lb.; zingiber. jam. pulv., 2s. 7d. lb. Bandages: crêpe, 2 in., 7.2d., 2½ in., 9.0d., 3 in., 10.8d., 2½ in. x 6 yds., 8.2d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 9.7d.; flannel, 2½ in. x 4 yds., 9.8d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 17.0d.; open wove, 1 in. x 3 yds., .5d., 2 in. x 4 yds., 1.2d., 4 in. x 6 yds., 3.4d., 6 in. x 6 yds., 5.1d.; plaster of Paris, 3 in. x 5 yds., 18.2d. Cotton wools: boric, 4 oz., 7.2d.; sal-alembroth, 2 oz., 3.9d., 4 oz., 7.3d.; unmedicated, 2 oz., 3.2d., 3 oz., 4.7d., 4 oz., 6.0d., 6 oz., 8.9d., 8 oz., 11.5d., 1 lb., 22.0d. Gauzes: unmedicated, 1 sq. yd., 2.0d., 3 sq. yds., 5.5d., 6 sq. yds., 10.3d. Gauze and cotton tissue: 2 oz., 3.9d., 4 oz., 7.3d., 8 oz., 14.3d., 1 lb., 27.5d. Lints: boric, 2 oz., 3.1d., 4 oz., 5.6d., 6 oz., 8.3d., 8 oz., 10.7d., 1 lb., 20.5d.; unmedicated, 2 oz., 4.1d., 3 oz., 6.0d., 4 oz., 7.7d., 6 oz., 11.2d., 8 oz., 14.8d., 1 lb., 28.0d.

Higher.—Adeps lanæ hydros, 1s. 1d. lb.; butyl-chloral hyd., 1s. 4d. oz.; hydrarg. iod. rubr., 1s. 10d. oz.; hydrarg. oxid. flav., 8s. 6d. lb.; hydrarg. perchlor., 6s. 6d. lb.; hydrarg. subchlor., 7s. 10d. lb.; hydrargyrum amm., 8s. lb.; hydrargyrum c. creta., 3s. 6d. lb.; lin. album, 1s. 7d. lb.; ol. anisi, 6d. oz.; ol. carbolat., 1s. 10d. lb.; ol. limonis, 15s. 6d. lb.; pulv. lobeliae co., 4s. 3d. lb.; sodii sulphocarb., 2s. 6d. lb.; syr. eascarae aromat., 4s. 6d. lb.; tr. chlorof. co., 6s. lb.; tr. chlorof. et morph., 6s. 4d. lb.; tr. lobeliae, 6s. 6d. lb.; tr. lobel. æth., 8s. 6d. lb.; ung. hyd. nit., 3s. 8d. lb.; ung. hyd. nit. dil. 2s. 8d. lb.; ung. resinæ, 2s. 4d. lb. Bandages, calico, bleached, 3 in. x 4 yds., 2.9d. Ice bags, check, 25.0d.

The Qualified Chemist in India

THAT interesting article by Mr. John D. Marshall on a tour in India, which appeared in the *C. & D.*, June 5, p. 757, will have turned the thoughts of many to that country. The following notes on conditions in India as they affect the chemist are written by one who has just returned from the Empire. The remarks apply specially to Calcutta and Bengal, although they are probably applicable to the other side of the country.

ASSISTANTS' AGREEMENTS

Agreements are signed by the assistant and an agent in England of the employing firm, and are for a period of three or four years. The age limit is generally 25, although at times older men are accepted; passages are paid both ways—second class. Firms of standing usually allow their assistants an allowance of £5 or £10 for the incidental expenses of the voyage. Men must be medically fit, and are required to undergo a medical examination in England before the agreement is signed. Normally, only single men are taken on, as the question of accommodation is a very difficult one, firms, as a rule, finding single assistants accommodation, but not undertaking to do so for married men.

HOURS OF DUTY

The hours of duty for retail assistants are rather long. Work commences at 8.30 or 9 a.m., and continues until 5.30 p.m. Late duty or evening duty (up till 8 p.m.) generally falls to the lot of an assistant every second night, although firms make an endeavour to fix third-night duty if possible. This applies to week-ends as well as the ordinary week-days, so that qualified assistants may reckon to have every other Saturday and/or Sunday to themselves. If, however, a man wishes for some reason to get a clear week-end, it is not usually difficult for him to arrange this by changing with one of the other assistants. Men who are on the wholesale or manufacturing side are also liable to retail evening duties. As will be readily understood, this is necessary, because in certain seasons of the year the incidence of sickness is very high. Also, with a limited European staff, the absence of one or more members from sickness or leave is greatly felt, and in this case work has to be divided among the remainder. All-night duties are taken by local businesses on a rotary system, so that every firm has perhaps one week a month in which its retail premises are open night and day. The man doing night duty goes on at 8 or 9 p.m. and carries on till the following morning at 9 a.m., when he is allowed an hour in which to take a bath and have breakfast, and is then expected to do a normal day's work. As, however, each man generally does only one all-night duty in a month, in practice this is not a great hardship.

SALARIES

The starting salary for a qualified assistant is about 400 rupees per month, increasing yearly at the rate of 25 rupees, so that at the end of a first agreement a man is getting somewhere about 475 rupees. Should he remain with the firm—signing another agreement—he will start at about 500 rupees, and the salary rises perhaps to 550, in exceptional cases 575 or even 600 rupees, although the last-named figure is rare. In the event of a second agreement being entered into, the assistant is allowed six months' leave out of India during the second agreement; the company concerned generally pays return passage to England without binding themselves to do so. This leave is in most cases given in the second or third year of the second agreement.

COST OF LIVING IN INDIA

Cost of living is very high compared to what it is in England. Half the salary goes in board and lodging. In addition to that, every man must have his own servant, or "boy" as he is called. This servant receives 25 to 30 rupees per month. He is responsible for the personal comfort of his master, his duties including such details as bringing a cup of tea to his employer's bed-

side very early in the morning, cleaning his master's boots, putting him to bed, and, in general, doing all those things for him which his master has to do for himself at home. In addition to the personal servant, there is a "dhobie," or washerman, who for 8 to 10 rupees monthly undertakes to keep one's personal linen clean. He collects dirty linen every week, returning with it a week later—sometimes. Also in certain instances one may have to have a "sweeper," but this is quite a small item, the salary usually being shared by the members of the "chummary." If a man is fortunate enough to get free quarters allowed him by his firm, his living expenses are considerably reduced. In the writer's experience, 100 to 120 rupees a month was usually found sufficient to cover the cost of food and sundry little extras in the "chummary." On the other hand, if a man has to live outside, in the European quarter, the rent of his room alone is in the neighbourhood of 100 rupees per month. Clothes are very much dearer than at home. Everything has to pay a fairly heavy import duty. Thus, a suit of clothes which is worn in the cool weather costs a minimum of 100 to 120 rupees—such a suit could be bought at home for probably four to five guineas. The price of other commodities is high in proportion. Any man that goes out to India must give up any hope of getting married during the period of his first agreement, unless he wishes his wife to work in order to keep the home going.

RECREATIONS

One of the chief things in favour of life in India is the very great opportunity which occurs to everyone to indulge in sports. Nearly every big house has its own lawn tennis courts. If a man cannot get play on a private tennis court there are plenty of small clubs which he can join for a nominal subscription. Golf is very popular, and most people play it. On Sunday mornings the courses present an almost crowded appearance. Shooting can be indulged in at comparatively light cost during week-ends, but it is not big game shooting, but smaller stuff—snipe, duck, etc. This sport can be had very near to the cities. In the case of Calcutta one need go no further than 20 miles to get really good sport. Buck can also be shot, but this entails going further afield. Occasionally it is possible to participate in a big game shoot if one is fortunate enough to get into touch with the people who go in for that sort of thing. Motor-cycling is deservedly popular; roads are in many cases quite good outside Bengal, and the cost of a motor-cycle can usually be managed by a first-agreement man, after two years or so in the country, if he is not averse to sacrificing other luxuries for a time. The purchase of a motor-cycle opens up great possibilities from the week-end diversion point of view. Theatres are conspicuous by their absence. In Calcutta there is one theatre, which even acts with a London company about three months of the year, in the cold weather. There are plenty of picture theatres patronised both by Indians and Europeans. A seat at a picture theatre, which at home may cost 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d., usually costs in India rupees 3 to 8 (say about 5s. 3d. at present exchange). There are plenty of opportunities for dancing if a man is given to that. This, however, is an expensive item, as it entails taking a partner. By the time one has paid for a taxi-cab and for refreshments the bill is fairly high. It is usual for firms to grant their men a fortnight's leave every year—given at the employer's discretion as regards time. This may be spent in the hills or by the sea. The cost is fairly high. Travel is expensive, for example, the return journey between Calcutta and Shillong, one of the nearest hill stations, is about 13 rupees, and on the top of that there is board and lodging for the period to be paid for. The nearest holiday resort for many of the great centres, Calcutta and Bombay, is at least a day's journey distant. It is essential if a man is to be happy that he should find a congenial friend quickly. One can be very lonely in India, and a man who experiences this may turn to the imbibing of excessive quantities of alcoholic liquors for solace, for which he suffers eventually.

CLIMATE

Most Europeans stand the climate fairly well. Certain illnesses may be expected. Almost without exception European residents will get a dose of "fever" occasionally, but, on the whole, the standard of health is remarkably high considering the long hours of work and high temperatures. Over the greater part of India for three months of the year it is hot, and for the remaining nine months hotter still. The wet season, or monsoon, is the most trying, for high temperatures and high humidity then prevail, contributing to make this the most unhealthy part of the year. One gets rather fed up with seeing rain every day and all day for three months. However, this is followed by the cold weather, and let it be said that for three months of the year, during the cold weather, there is no finer climate in the world. Even at this period the temperature never falls below that of a moderately hot summer's day in England. In the hot weather, of course, temperatures are high, averaging in Bengal in the neighbourhood of 100°-110° F. in the shade. Exceptional years are worse. During the monsoon sport is more or less at a standstill, and one has to turn to indoor amusements. A man with a taste for reading or writing of long letters has an advantage over the man who regards such pursuits as a waste of time.

GENERAL REMARKS

To conclude these notes it may be stated definitely that the prospects of a young man going out to India with the intention of working really hard—he will have to work hard whether he goes with that intention or not—are much better than they are at home, providing that he can stand the climate. If he stays in the one firm and does his work there is usually nothing to prevent him from rising and becoming a director in the course of time. If he is lucky, it may be in ten years. If he is unlucky it may be thirty or fifty years. This applies to retail firms. There are very few firms having a really big wholesale business, and in these few directorships almost invariably go to men who are engaged in the wholesale side of the business. There is, however, always a possibility of a man going from the retail to the wholesale side owing to vacancies caused by the death of an assistant or other causes. Discounting the possibility of a directorship, one is always certain of a living, and a more or less comfortable one at that. Everyone in India lives on a much higher scale than they do at home. The rupee is normally worth 1s. 4d., but at present it stands at about 1s. 6d. This should be taken into account when assessing the value of a rupee salary in sterling, and it should also be borne in mind that the value of the rupee may fluctuate, although at the present time stabilisation seems fairly certain. A man who goes out to India may expect to find that his outlook has very materially altered on his return to England. He may say he hates the country (India) when he leaves it, but a few months at home will teach him that he has made a big mistake. One can be more lonely in England after a sojourn of several years abroad than ever one can be in one of the great cities of India.

To summarise: Do not expect to save a lot of money on your first agreement. No one ever does. You will not have to wash bottles, dust the counter, or even do dispensing yourself, but you will carry far more responsibilities than you do at home. You will be responsible to your firm for several other people besides yourself, and if anything goes wrong, then you stand the racket for the crowd. Do not go out expecting to have a "cushy" time—you won't have it.

The writer will be pleased to give additional information to intending travellers to India on the subject of outfit, etc. The Editor will gladly forward letters.

"DAWA-WALA" (16/7).

MOROCCAN OLIVE OIL.—A dahir of the Moroccan administration places olive oil on the list of prohibited exports. However, in certain exceptional circumstances an export licence may be granted, subject to the payment of a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on the oil exported. The revenue from this export tax is to be paid into a special fund, to be used towards reducing the high cost of necessary foodstuffs.

Associations' Winter Session

Birmingham.—The first meeting of the newly-elected Council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 1, when the following officers were appointed: *President*, Captain E. C. Bennison; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. T. H. Foden and H. Berry; *Treasurer*, Councillor J. Poole; *Librarian*, Mr. F. H. Alcock; *Assistant Librarian*, Mr. H. Berry; *Auditors*, Messrs. S. Harris and G. H. Toy; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Smith. Nine new members and two associates were elected. The offer of a donation of £5 towards a fund to increase the library of the Association, by Mr. G. Knowles, was gratefully acknowledged, and a letter from Mr. Thomas Chase, offering to provide funds to establish an annual prize for botany for pharmacy students at the Technical School, was read and the offer gratefully accepted.

London (N.E.).—The annual general meeting of the North-East London Pharmacists' Association was held at St. John's Institute, Hackney, on October 28, Mr. G. S. Pasco in the chair. All the officers were re-elected, after which Mr. John Humphrey, member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, was called upon to address the meeting on *The Government Inquiry*. Beginning with a brief historical retrospect, Mr. Humphrey pointed out that the Pharmaceutical Society was established for the protection of the interests of chemists and druggists, and its main object was to secure recognition of pharmacists as the right and proper persons to undertake the dispensing of medicines. By this he understood the handing out of all drugs and medicaments, and not only the mixing and compounding of medicines ordered in doctors' prescriptions. The sale of poisons was a subsidiary function, thrust upon the pharmacist by Parliament in 1868, when the Pharmacy Act was spoiled by the insertion of Section 17. Apparently the object of the Departmental Committee was to make inquiry into such matters as the scheduling and storage of poisons, and other matters concerning poisons for which the Pharmaceutical Society was at present responsible. Possibly it might be suggested that some of the Society's powers in this connection should be transferred to a Government department, though it was admitted that no fault could be found with the Society's administration. Information as to the course of the inquiry, and the evidence to be submitted by the Society, was given by Mr. Humphrey, who urged those present to be prepared to do their utmost to support the Society and to recognise it as the only fully representative body in British pharmacy. At the conclusion of the address, which was listened to with keen interest, Mr. Humphrey replied to a number of questions, after which he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Redhill.—The annual meetings of the Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association and branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were held consecutively on October 20, at which the following officers for the year were elected: *President*, A. B. Sparrow (Purley); *Treasurer*, W. H. Fowler (Redhill); *Secretary*, H. Hocken (Redhill); *Committee*, Messrs. Barlow, Bush, Macrae, Oram, and Padwick; *Sports Committee*, Messrs. Barlow, Bush, Mitchell, Padwick, and Sadler. It was decided to hold the annual dinner at Laker's Hotel on November 24.

Business Changes

MR. J. GILLET, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy in Bank Top, Blackburn.

MR. A. H. PINFOLD, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 15 High Street, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.

MR. W. FARMER, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of J. C. Begg & Co., Ltd., chemists; Monks Road, Lincoln.

MISS IVY C. CLOTHIER, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. F. R. Jennings, chemist and druggist, 24 Broadway, Maidstone.

Ethyl-Alcohol Substitutes

THE Inter-Departmental Committee on Substitutes for Ethyl Alcohol have asked various bodies, such as the Pharmaceutical Society and the Institute of Chemistry, for their views on ethyl-alcohol substitutes. The following memorandum, which has been submitted by the Institute of Chemistry to the Committee, was drawn up by Messrs. J. W. Blagden, Oliver Chick, Bernard F. Howard and S. Gordon Liversedge.

MEMORANDUM

The Terms of Reference submitted to the Inter-Departmental Committee on substitutes for ethyl alcohol are such that one is justified in assuming that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, while keeping in view the proviso contained in (d),* contemplate the imposition of duties on all kinds of technical solvents, which have at some time taken, or may take, or do now take, the place of ethyl alcohol. In fact the Terms may be interpreted in a wider sense than this, since ethyl alcohol is not merely one of the best solvents, but also a raw material for the preparation of a number of fine and technical chemical products, and actually has been replaced in such processes by other substances.

In view of the vagueness of the meaning of the word "spirit" in the Spirit Act, it would appear that this might possibly be extended to include substitutes for ethyl alcohol, which latter term again might be said to embrace almost any organic solvent whether on the market as yet, or not. It must be emphasised that ethyl alcohol is a solvent of almost universal applicability, which, but for the restrictions on its use, might be employed as a solvent in a very large number of trades which now use "substitutes" found after laborious research and trial. The number of such solvents is added to daily, and the demand for them is very much on the increase.

In the last few years a number of alcohols have become technical products which up till then were more or less laboratory curiosities. For example, we cite normal propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, tertiary butyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, cyclohexanol, methylcyclohexanol and diacetone alcohol. From these, corresponding derivatives, such as the acetates of isopropyl, normal propyl, and normal butyl alcohols and of cyclic hexanols, have also become commercial products. A great number of new esters have appeared as technical solvents at low prices, such as methyl acetate, the acetates mentioned above, diethyl lactate, diethyl carbonate, etc.; also the number of technically available ketones has been increased by the addition of ethyl methyl ketone, cyclohexanone, cyclopentanone, etc. A large number of derivatives of glycol, and of ethers and esters have been put on the market in the United States of America. These substances have appeared in response to demands from the lacquer, varnish, artificial leather, and other industries, and although it is true that many of these solvents aim at physical properties differing from those of ethyl alcohol i.e., higher boiling point, lower inflammability, yet it is impossible to rule them out as substitutes for ethyl alcohol regarded simply as a solvent; or even if so, in special cases, to know where to draw the line. Many of the above-mentioned solvents are entirely water miscible; for example, diacetone alcohol, normal propyl alcohol, tertiary butyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, glycol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone; others are soluble to a considerable degree, such as butyl alcohol and cyclohexanol; others only slightly soluble, such as the acetates. Many of these technical solvents have a greater degree of volatility than ethyl alcohol, as, for instance, acetone, methyl acetate and methyl alcohol; others rather less, such as propyl and isopropyl alcohol and acetates, methyl ethyl ketone, and butyl alcohol; and there is a gradual change in the physical properties which makes it quite impossible to exclude any one as a possible substitute for ethyl alcohol in cases where the restrictions in the case of the latter make it imperative to use a substitute. For it must be remembered that duty free ethyl alcohol is a very cheap solvent; in fact, cheaper than any of the solvents quoted above. The hydrocarbons alone, which for the most part do duty as fuel, are at a lower price, and although even these might be classified among the possible substitutes for ethyl alcohol, we are omitting them from the argument as their solvent powers, though overlapping frequently those of an alcohol, are on the whole distinct from them.

Having now pointed out the menace to the manufacturers and users of organic solvents which the contemplated restrictions contain, we will deal in order with the other Terms of Reference submitted to the Committee.

* (d) The desirability of avoiding any restriction which might unnecessarily hamper trade progress or discourage experiment.

(a)† It is evidently the main object of the committee to protect the spirit revenue from possible loss resulting from the use of substitutes. It is almost impossible to calculate what such loss is, or whether there is any loss at all, as it is shown above that solvents are used as substitutes for spirit because of the restrictions on the latter. If these were removed the consumption of ethyl alcohol as a solvent would increase, but no revenue would result to the Customs and Excise. In those industries from which the Customs and Excise derive the major part of the spirit revenue, viz., alcoholic beverages, foodstuffs and the perfumery trade, there has been no loss of revenue to the Customs and Excise, as either the "substitutes" are not used at all, or, if used, they do not substitute ethyl alcohol, but make possible the manufacture of new and cheaper commodities appealing to a public unable to pay the price of an article made with duty paid spirit; in fact, there is fairly good evidence to show that the amount of duty paid spirit used is *caeteris paribus* increased by the introduction of these cheaper lines, as it is only in mixtures with ethyl alcohol that satisfactory results are obtained. We are confident in stating that of all the known substitutes, not one can be regarded as potable or has actually in this country been used as a substitute for, or in addition to, ethyl alcohol in potable liquors. The decline in the spirit revenue is traceable to two causes: (1) the diminished purchasing power of the public, especially of the middle classes, and (2) the greater sobriety of the nation.

(b)‡ It is quite evident that an organic solvent such as those enumerated above may be put to many different uses in accordance with certain outstanding properties it may have, such as (1) solvent power, (2) smell, (3) volatility, (4) miscibility with water. No substitute for ethyl alcohol can replace this substance in all these four points, but a large number will satisfy one or more of the requirements to a great degree. No solvent can exactly match ethyl alcohol in the manner of smell, but some, having at ordinary temperatures no smell at all, such as glycol, can replace it where absence of smell is more important than the imitation of it. The solvents which perhaps most closely match ethyl alcohol in points (1), (3) and (4) are normal propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, and tertiary butyl alcohol, but even in these three points they are all different from ethyl alcohol and from each other; having higher flash-points, different solvent powers, and, though miscible with water, not soluble in salt solutions, i.e., separating from these. In the matter of smell they are quite distinct from each other and from ethyl alcohol. Again, these substitutes for ethyl alcohol may find other uses in manufacturing processes in which they are obviously not substitutes for ethyl alcohol. They may lead a double existence owing to the possession of some properties in which they replace ethyl alcohol well; as, for instance, glycol, by virtue of its lack of smell and its miscibility with water; and on the other hand, the same stuff may find other use on account of its high boiling-point or its capacity to lower the freezing point of water. It is, in short, impossible to define any solvent as a substitute or not a substitute for ethyl alcohol.

(c)§ The Ministry of Health can be interested in the consumption of substitutes for ethyl alcohol in various ways: (1) the solvents may be actually consumed by the public in foodstuffs; (2) the vapours of such substitutes may be inhaled by the public in perfumes, sprays and perfumed articles; (3) industrial workers may be subjected to the action of such substitutes as vapour or their skin brought in contact with them in liquid form. It is evident that no manufacturer introducing a new solvent for industrial uses, whether it reaches the public or not, would omit to study the toxicological side of the question, either by consulting existing publications on the subject, or failing these, by having such physiological tests made on his own behalf.

To sum up, we have endeavoured to show in the first part of this memorandum which deals mainly with section (d) of the Terms of Reference that it is impossible to impose duties or restrictions on substitutes for ethyl alcohol without seriously interfering with the development of the industries manufacturing and consuming organic solvents—that in answer to (a), no loss of revenue has resulted or is likely to result by the introduction of these new solvents—to (b), that the use of them is very varied and that not one can be regarded as a real substitute for ethyl alcohol—to (c), that in view of the care exercised by all reputable British chemical manufacturers, there is no menace to the public health in using them.

We therefore submit that restrictions and prohibitions on substitutes for ethyl alcohol would not benefit the spirit revenue, but would seriously menace the development of trade and thus strike a blow at the revenue obtainable from other sources.

† (a) The maintenance and safety of the spirit revenue.

‡ (b) The various uses to which they are or may be put.

§ (c) The public health.

Personalities

UNDER the series title of "The World's Workers for Optometry" a portrait and biography of Mr. J. C. Kidd, chemist and druggist, Manchester, appears in the current issue (November 1) of "The Refractionist."

SIR JOHN BRUNNER, Bt., has informed the Northwich Division Liberal Association that the great changes in the chemical industry necessitate his own removal from Cheshire, and make it impossible for him to contest the division at the next parliamentary election.

WHILE Mr. U. A. Coates, chemist and druggist, was engaged in the laboratory at the factory of R. Parkinson & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Burnley, recently, he was overcome by the fumes caused by mixing some chemicals. Under medical attention he has made a speedy recovery.

AMONG the successful candidates in the recent municipal elections is Mr. W. T. Dawson, chemist and druggist, Norwich. The following chemists, among others, have been re-elected:—Messrs. M. Herrod, Wisbech; P. R. Hill, J.P., Ph.C., Gorleston; P. Robinson, Norwich; R. C. Walshaw, Huddersfield.

ON the occasion of her last "at home," on October 28, as Mayoress of Bolton, Mrs. Knott, J.P., wife of Mr. Percy Knott, chemist and druggist, created a precedent by receiving the ladies of the town interested in public welfare. The large party also included Councillor and Mrs. R. G. Edwards, Mrs. Cleworth, Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Wyatt, all of whom journeyed from Manchester to Mrs. Knott's reception.

PROFESSOR DR. A. TSCHIRCH's seventieth birthday on October 17 was made the occasion of special celebrations by the Medical Faculty and the Pharmaceutical Institute in the University of Berne, directed by him since 1890, and in which the Swiss Association of Pharmacists, former students, representatives of Swiss and foreign Universities and learned societies participated. The famous pharmacognosist was the recipient of numerous presentations and distinctions, including a magnificently bound copy of the commemoration volume, towards the preparation of which 55 scientists, representing 13 countries, contributed papers on botany, pharmacognosy, chemistry, and pharmaceutical chemistry.

MR. A. H. JENKIN, who has been co-opted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. R. Keith, has already had experience as a member of the Council. Mr. Jenkin was apprenticed in 1886 to the late Mr. O. R. Dawson, Southampton, and qualified in 1892. Some time afterwards he purchased a business in North London and carried it on till 1908, when he was appointed pharmacist to the City of London and East London Dispensary. Mr. Jenkin has kept in touch with the retail trade, and has filled several offices, in which he has put in sound work for pharmacy in general. He has been President and secretary of the North London Pharmaceutical Association, and has been prominently associated with the Public Pharmacists' Association, the London Pharmaceutical Committee, "The Script," and the former Local Association's Executive. In 1917 Mr. Jenkin secured a seat on the Pharmaceutical Society's Council in a contested election: in 1920, when his term of office expired, he declined to seek re-election. The autumn of that year brought the hearing of the well-known "test case," in which Mr. Jenkin sought and was granted an injunction to restrain the Pharmaceutical Society from dealing with trade matters (*C. & D.*, II, 1920, p. 1495).

COUNCILLOR ARTHUR H. GLEDHILL, chairman and managing director of G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., is the Mayor-elect of Halifax, in which town he was born in 1874. On leaving school he joined his father's business. The manufacture of cash tills at the premises in Trinity Street began in 1892, and from that time Mr. Gledhill has taken an active part in the direction of affairs. His father, the late Councillor G. H. Gledhill, took out his first patent for tills in 1886, and Mr. Arthur Gledhill had his first patent registered when he was only seventeen years of age. That was an apparatus for detecting a leakage of coal gas. Over 100 of his patents are now on record, these being chiefly in

connection with cash registers, adding machines, and time recorders. Mr. Gledhill is also chairman and managing director of the subsidiary company, Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd. During the war he invented a bomb-dropping apparatus, and brought out the Gledhill patent interlocking bomb gear, which was adopted by the Air Ministry. Mr. Gledhill was elected to membership of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1902, and was one of a deputation of 200 to visit Chicago, U.S.A., in 1904, when the American and British Institutes held a combined summer meeting. He is the author of a book on production costing, published in 1917, and about two years later was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Costs and Works Accounts, on the Council of which he served for a few years. An enthusiastic member of the Halifax Rotary Club, he was appointed convener of the civic committee at its inception, and held the office for two years.

College Notes

BIRMINGHAM STUDENTS' RAG

THE students of the municipal school of pharmacy, Birmingham, took part in the annual hospital rag, on October 30. A lorry was decorated to represent a brighter era of pharmacy, in which beer and petrol pumps were in great prominence. After the morning procession through the town the students visited the suburbs in their search for money. In the evening systematic raids were carried out on the chief hotels and cafés in the city. The evening closed with a torchlight procession.—The students played their first football match of the session recently, when they were opposed by the college staff, and beaten by three goals to one.

WELSH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

THE inaugural meeting of the Welsh College of Pharmacy, at the Cardiff Technical College, was held on October 27. The deputy-chairman of the Technical College Committee (Mr. F. Fifoot) presided, and the prizes and medals were distributed by the deputy Lord Mayor (Alderman C. W. Melhuish, J.P.). Principal C. Coles, in his report on the work of the department for 1925-26, said the successes of students at examinations reached sixty-three in Parts I and II of the Qualifying examination, and one in the Major examination. The department was full, and as far onwards as October 1927 there would be only ten vacancies in the Part I section. During the year the department was inspected by the representatives of London University, with the result that from September of next year the department would be recognised for the bachelor of pharmacy degree of that university. This was a unique distinction for Wales. The prizes and medals were distributed as follows:—*Major Prize* (presented by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), H. A. Perkin; *Dispensing Prize* (presented by Mr. A. S. Johnson), W. J. Woodley; *Bronze Medal*, H. T. Hobbs; *Silver Medal*, R. Archer; *Hagon Medal*, S. Frederick. Other prizewinners were Phyllis Budgell (*Francis D. Phillips's Prize*) and T. H. Hall (*Cardiff Pharmacists' Association President's Prize*). Mr. A. R. Melhuish, of the Pharmaceutical Council, in his address, said he was much gratified by the whole-hearted support Cardiff gave to the pharmacy department. His advice to students was to settle down to good, sound, solid, hard work right at the commencement of the session; to be systematic and to devote a definite time to study and play. They should never cease to be "students," even when college days were past. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Melhuish.

THE GERMAN STATE RAILWAY COMPANY has opened an inquiry office at the Plaza Building, 19 Regent Street, London, S.W.1, for the purpose of giving information regarding travelling, etc., in Germany, as well as for distributing (free of charge) illustrated booklets and pamphlets describing various places of interest, health resorts, etc. No tickets will be sold at this information bureau.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

SPENCE.—At St. Margaret, Claremont Road, Leith, on October 21, the wife of W. S. Spence, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages

ROBERTSON—GIBSON.—At Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on October 27, David Robertson, chemist and druggist, to Helen Tyrie Gibson, chemist and druggist.

SMITH—RICHARDS.—At Barmouth, on October 20, Percy Harold Smith, chemist and druggist, Northampton, to Grace Ellen Richards.

Deaths

AUSTEN.—At Ash Cottage, Middleton, Heysham, on October 28, Orlow, younger daughter of Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., 8 Woodholm Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield, aged fourteen.

BACARESE.—At 2 Stirling Road, London, S.W.9, on October 23, Ada Maud, wife of Mr. Leopold L. Bacarese, M.P.S., F.C.S., F.B.O.A., aged thirty-three. The funeral service took place at St. John's Church, Clapham Road, S.W., on October 29, and the interment—at Gravesend Cemetery.

LEICESTER.—At 26 St. James's Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.17, on October 24, Mr. Frederick Leicester, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

LENNOX.—At 12 Manor Park, Lee, on November 1; Mr. Robert Nicol Lennox, F.I.C., F.C.S. Mr. Lennox was assistant for many years with Sir James Dewar at the Royal Institution, and devised many of the engineering requirements for Sir James' famous low-temperature researches.

LORD.—At his residence, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on



MR. C. E. LORD, M.B.E.

his wonderful tact and polished manners won for him the highest regard. During the war Mr. Lord took an active part in helping the Allies to achieve victory and in alleviating suffering and distress. When in the early days of the war British wounded were taken to Paris hospitals, Mr. Lord spent all his spare time among the stricken soldiers, hundreds of whom were cheered in misfortune by his kindness. It was for services in the war that Mr. Lord was awarded the M.B.E. He was also an officer of the French Legion of Honour, which he won for services in promoting goodwill between the two countries. Many Scottish chemists still cherish memories of the pleasant time he provided for those who followed the Brighton Conference, 1905, with an excursion to Paris. The British chemists in France knew Mr. Lord personally, and he had the entrée into

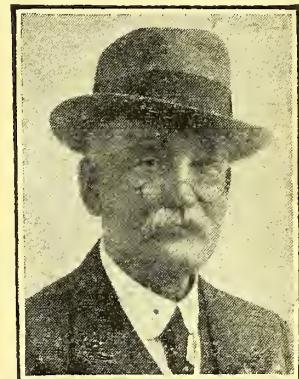
the chief French pharmaceutical institutions and French pharmacies. Although Mr. Lord had a rather serious illness some two years ago, he had apparently recovered completely. A severe chill which he caught three days before his death developed into acute pneumonia, and death came so suddenly that his relatives in England were not able to arrive in Paris before the end came. Our Paris correspondent writes: "I need hardly insist on his many qualities, his never-failing tact, his indefatigable industry, his absolute loyalty and readiness to render service, his wide intelligence and perfect courtesy, all of which made him a much-esteemed member of the British colony here." The staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have always held Mr. Lord in the greatest respect, and when any of those connected with this journal have visited Paris they have always received ready help and hospitality from him. His courtesy and kindness won him very many friends, and to each he extended some thoughtful favour which placed everyone under a debt of obligation to him. Mr. Lord is survived by a brother and two sisters. The funeral service took place at Christ Church, Neuilly-sur-Seine, on October 26.

SIBLEY.—At his residence, Market Square, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, on October 29, suddenly, Mr. John Sibley, a director of Paine & Co., Ltd., malt extract manufacturers, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Sibley was also a director of the St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., and was well known in Mark Lane circles.

LEWSEY.—At Hanwell, recently, as the result of an accident, Mr. William Edward Lewsey, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-five.

STEELE.—At 18 Leven Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow, on October 18, Mr. John Cockburn Steele, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five.

SHILLINGLAW.—At his residence at Toorak, Victoria, Australia, on September 2, Mr. Harry William Shillinglaw, registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria from 1877 to 1912, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Shillinglaw was appointed registrar to the Board on its formation, and in the same year became secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. He also undertook the editorship of "The Australian Journal of Pharmacy" from its commencement until he retired. Coming into pharmacy from a Government department, Mr. Shillinglaw brought with him traditions of public service which proved of distinct value in shaping the course of pharmacy in the Dominion. He is survived by a widow.



MR. JOHN SIBLEY

Wills

MR. CHARLES JOHN HURCOMBE, The Haymes, 83 Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, secretary to Hindes, Ltd., brush and toilet requisites manufacturers, Birmingham, who died on September 2, left estate of the gross value of £11,197 4s. 1d., with net personality £11,017 6s. 3d.

MR. JOSEPH HALL SALKELD, Pool House, Heath Road, Runcorn, of Hazlehurst & Co., soap manufacturers, who died on July 16, left estate of the gross value of £60,691 18s. 4d., with net personality £24,167 19s. 1d. Probate has been granted to his nephews, F. R. Lea, F. J. Salkeld, and R. M. Ford, Newcastle-under-Lyme, solicitor

FOOTBALL.—The Eno Recreation Club defeated East Down Park by 3-0 on October 30.

COD-LIVER OIL has been included in the list of drugs exempt from Customs duty on importation into Palestine.

Trade Notes

INTELLIGOL is the name of a new brain food advertised in this issue, for which the distributing agent for the British Isles is A. Vesterling, 107 Castle Street, London, S.W.11.

AN ADVERTISEMENT SUPPLEMENT printed in colours, which appears in this issue, is an effective production, the red colour serving to accentuate the special features of the announcements.

SANDOZ ALKALOIDS.—The Sandoz Chemical Co., Ltd., Canal Road, Bradford, have appointed Mr. H. W. Braun, 16 Water Lane, London, E.C.3, as the sole agent for Great Britain for Sandoz alkaloids.

“ JUNE ” PERFUMES.—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have been appointed sole distributing agents for the City Perfumery Co., Watford, makers of Saville's “ June ” series of toilet specialities. Many of these articles are enumerated in an advertisement in this number.



AGRIPPA TEAT.—J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd., the London India Rubber Works, Hackney Wick, London, E.9, are now packing the “ Agrippa ” band teats each in a transparent carton. The form of the package, shown in the illustration, is ideal for attractiveness, and it enables the teats to be sold in a perfectly clean condition. The packing does not increase the price of the article. One dozen teats are placed in an attractive counter display box.

ALUMINIUM HOT-WATER BOTTLES.—Corfield, Ltd., Trafalgar Works, Merton Abbey, London, S.W.19, are the manufacturers of a variety of aluminium articles used in the drug-trade for packing purposes. The company also make aluminium hot-water bottles, which are rapidly replacing the old earthenware bottles. A sample we have

seen is an ovoid shape of stout aluminium and well finished. This pattern should sell readily when shown in the pharmacy.

W. J. BUSH & Co., Ltd., Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8, have been awarded four gold medals at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin, 1925-26, for the following: Concentrated flavourings, essential oils, synthetic chemicals, food dyes, and cream of tartar, “ W.J.B. ” brand.

QUININE PESSARIES.—Charlton & Co., 21 Longton Avenue, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, the manufacturers of Bertrand's non-greasy odourless quinine pessaries, have sent us a sample for our inspection. The pessaries are transparent and soft, besides being non-greasy and odourless, as stated. They are packed in boxes of a dozen.

NEW BATH SOAP.—R. F. White & Co., Ltd., Victoria Station House, London, S.W.1, have brought out a new bath soap in 4-oz. round tablets, which are well moulded and attractive in appearance. The soap has been produced to sell at 3s. a gross, so that it can be retailed at a cheaper rate than is usual for cakes of this size. Messrs. White will send a price list of their soaps on application.

OSTELIN TABLETS.—The proprietors of Glaxo, 56 Osnaburgh Street, London, N.W.1, have sent us a specimen of Ostelin tablets, a new form of Ostelin. The tablets are sugar-coated, and each one contains a 4m. dose of Ostelin, together with 2 gr. of soluble calcium glycerophosphate. These tablets, we are informed, are already in great demand, and promise to become a very popular form of presenting Ostelin with a suitable calcium compound. They are supplied in bottles containing forty-five tablets, at 2s. 6d. per bottle, subject to a trade discount of 25 per cent.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
ESTAB. 1859
RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST
based on definite costing principles
ISSUED QUARTERLY **FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION**

THE index for drugs in October shows a slight advance, being 145.8, against 144.2 for September. The increase is largely due to the upward movement of ergot. In regard to surgical dressings, the index-figure shows no change. The important alterations in prices which have taken place since the quarterly issue of the C. & D. Retail Price List, in the C. & D., October 2, are as follows:—

Cost	d.	per		Selling Price			
				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
50	lb.		Asthma powder P.L.F...	—	2 0	0 7	—
57	lb.		Asthma powder B.P.C...	—	2 2	0 8	—
90	lb.		Elixir aromat. B.P.C...	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
276	lb.		Ess. menth. pip. erot. 1-10	—	9 4	2 6	0 5
60	oz.		Ext. ergotæ ..	—	—	9 8	1 5
72	oz.		Ext. ergotæ pulvis	—	—	10 6	1 6
156	lb.		Ext. ergotæ liq. . .	—	5 10	1 6	0 3
186	lb.		Ext. ergotæ amm. liq. . .	—	6 8	2 0	0 4
102	lb.		Hyd. oleas. (98)	—	3 9	1 2	0 2
60	lb.		Hyd. oleas 10% . . .	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
90	lb.		Inf. ergotæ conc.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
30	lb.		Insect powder . . .	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
90	lb.		Lobelia . . .	—	3 3	0 11	—
99	lb.		Lobeliæ pulvis . . .	—	3 6	1 0	—
204	lb.		Ol. limonis . . .	—	7 2	2 0	0 4
192	lb.		Ol. limonis (Messina)	—	6 10	1 11	0 4
228	lb.		Ol. menth. Jap. dementh.	—	8 0	2 1	0 4
99	lb.		Tr. ergotæ . . .	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
210	lb.		Tr. ergotæ ætherea . . .	—	7 6	2 2	0 4
96	lb.		Tr. ergotæ ammon. . .	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
52	lb.		Ung. hydargyri . . .	6 6	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.		Ung. hyd. co. . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

B/211. Aprocrol	A/211. Esquine cold cure for horses
S/211. Cambridge abdominal belt	B/311. I n t a r i n (London agents)
M/211. Chrysalgar (injection)	B/111. Pitman's diabetic mar-
E/311. Day's aromatic balsam	malade
E/311. Ezee polishes	E/311. Red Star oatmeal flour
B/111. Eve soap. (Probably Swedish, London agents)	R/311. Washed Kaolin for medicinal use

A BALZAC CENTENARY.—“ It is just one hundred years since Balzac, with all the fervour of youth, ceased writing pot-boiling ‘ penny dreadfuls ’ and began in business as a printer. . . . MM. Gabriel Hanotaux and Georges Vicaire . . . describe over 160 books, pamphlets, and so forth, which from 1826 to 1828, were either wholly or partly printed at the ‘ Imprimerie de H. Balzac,’ in the Rue des Marais, Saint Germain. The earliest of these was a four-page octavo prospectus with a suggestion of quack medicine, ‘ Pilules antiglaireuses de longue vie, de Cure, pharmacien, à Paris, rue St. Antoine,’ and was printed at the end of July 1826. . . . The third issue of the press reverts to the quack-medicine prospectus of the first, being an eight-page pamphlet entitled ‘ Mixture brésilienne de Lepère, pharmacien, à Paris, place Maubert,’ with instructions translated into Italian, English, Spanish, and German.”—“ The Times,” November 2.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Christmas Trade

should be catered for thoroughly if chemists wish to make it profitable, but we are slow to get away from the idea that a display of bottles of perfume and cakes of fancy soap is all that our customers expect of us during December. Useful suggestions on the subject were given by the writer of the article on "Christmas Mail Trade" (*C. & D.*, October 23, p. 628), and it would be helpful if others who have made a success of the Christmas-gift trade would give us the benefit of their experience. Much must necessarily depend upon the situation of the pharmacy; but wherever it is, there should be a possibility of doing some extra business about Christmas time, and many of us will be grateful if those who know what can be done will tell us about it.

How Different

from our experience of the prescribing of narcotics by doctors is that of the German people. In the official circular from which you quoted in last week's issue (p. 665) reference is made to the increasing practice in Germany for medical practitioners to prescribe narcotics in excessive amounts, morphine, cocaine or heroin being prescribed *per se* in a way that suggests deliberate promotion of the illegitimate use of these substances. It is, I imagine, almost unknown for anything of the kind to be done in this country. On the contrary, one hears of doctors refraining from prescribing the drugs when their use would appear to be specifically indicated. A natural fear of infringing regulations, and possibly incurring drastic penalties, is affecting the practice of medicine to this extent, and it is not surprising that it should do so. In hospital practice, we are told, there has been a marked reduction in the quantities of "dangerous" drugs used, while recourse is had to less appropriate treatment. Thus, there is an increasing tendency to order chloral hydrate, bromides and other habit-forming drugs, in cases where opium preparations would give more certain relief and be more suitable.

Medicated Wines

promise to be the cause of much trouble and uncertainty. On reading your report of the Sharp v. Sparkes case (*C. & D.*, October 23, p. 622), I was struck with the unsatisfactory way in which the matter seemed to present itself to the judges. Because the preparation sold was admittedly made with wine and contained nearly 28 per cent. of proof spirit, the problem to be solved was regarded as being whether or not alcoholic drinks to which a little medicine had been added could be sold by chemists, without their having an Excise licence. What occurred to me was that no reference was made in the judgment to the peculiar position of chemists, as recognised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and that no consideration had been given to the right or privilege we enjoy in respect of the supply of medicaments containing alcohol. Your comments confirm me in my opinion that the presentation of this case might have been more favourable, and I cordially endorse your suggestion that, in any future cases of the same kind, every care should be taken to insure an adequate statement of facts going from the lower court to the higher one.

It Would be Unwise,

Sir Humphry Rolleston says, for the medical profession to jump to the conclusion that all proprietary potions and pills are useless, or worse (*C. & D.*, October 30, p. 666). And so say all of us. But the point remains that the composition of so many proprietary medicines is not disclosed, and this affords sufficient reason for doctors refraining from prescribing them. While, however, it may be ethical to ignore secret remedies, it is unreasonable to condemn them indiscriminately. As Sir Humphry Rolleston pointed out, some proprietary medicines have been derived from prescriptions for combinations of drugs found by experience to be specially effective. This is probably true of more proprietary remedies than is commonly supposed,

because chemists' and manufacturers' formulas usually represent combinations of drugs which bygone generations of prescribers found useful in practice. What chemists know about prescribing, as represented by their own proprietaries, is almost certainly based upon accumulated experience of what doctors have prescribed with advantage at one time or another. While, however, what the medical student learns from his elders in practice and repeats in due course after he has become legally qualified is regarded as legitimate prescribing, the stain of illegitimacy attaches to the same recommendations passing through the medium of the chemist.

The New Articles of Agreement

between the pharmacist and his pupil prove to be quite interesting when they are analysed. It appears that the apprentice is indentured to a "dispensing chemist" who is "to instruct the pupil in his business of dispensing chemist." What are the reasons for his not being taught the business of a chemist and druggist, or of a pharmacist? I should rather like to know what are the implications of this limitation of the pupil's training. It may be that in this way the tiro is provided with a means of escaping the washing of measures, the dusting of stock bottles, the compounding of non-pharmaceutical specialities, and the thousand and one interesting operations of a lowly character which the older members of the art and mystery of pharmacy think contributed in very large measure to their own proficiency. Will he also elude the kindly attentions of the senior apprentices who, with such good intentions, suggested that the tasting and smelling of the medicaments on the shelves were essential to the laying of a sound foundation of experience? Some few in those far-off days made the acquaintance of the flavour of balsam, sulphur, which found a place in the quaint blue bottles on the shelf of syrupi. Others had the medicinal virtues of pulv. euphorbi so well impressed upon their minds, and nostrils, as to make any system of mnemonics quite unnecessary. As for other matters, I think he will be the poorer for not having to wield the heavy pestle in the iron mortar in the powdering of the aloes required for the horse balls; and the missing of the expert handling of the drum-sieve will be, to say the least of it, to curtail his stock of pharmaceutical reminiscences when he reaches old age.

Powdering Gum Ammoniacum

in large quantities with the ordinary iron mortar and pestle and sifting it with a drum-sieve was the most objectionable operation that came within my experience. The effect of the powder on the nasal passages was extremely trying. But it would be difficult to say which was the worse—that or the breaking of the vessel in which, for experimental purposes, I was resubliming some iodine; but this did not come within the ambit of my pharmaceutical training. Ramazzini, in his "De Morbis Artificum," published at the end of the seventeenth century (which was translated into English as "The Diseases of Artificers"), has two chapters, "Of the Diseases of Chemists" and "Of the Diseases of Apothecaries." Of the latter he says they "often complain of terrible disorders." He draws a dreadful picture of an apothecary of his city who suffered agonies with subsequent gangrene as the result of careless handling of the root of arum. The dangers which arise from the powdering of cantharides, he says, ought to be carefully avoided, "either by fortifying themselves beforehand [he does not say by what means], or in the very time they are employed about them. For this end they may drink copiously of Emulsions of Melon seeds; and, to mitigate the Heat of Urine, Whey, and Milk itself will be very useful." Ramazzini says that he was informed that there were some apothecaries who had an idiosyncrasy with respect to certain odours, and when they made "Infusions of Roses for their golden Syrups, and the whole Shop smells like a Bed of Roses" they were "seized with the Headache and others with a looseness." Well—our new apprentice who escapes the training of a pharmacist will never in this way:—

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Editorial Articles

The Principles of Poison Legislation

THE Departmental Committee on Poisons has been meeting each Friday for some weeks, and so far as we can gather has been occupied up to now with hearing evidence on the subject of the inquiry from Government departments. The meetings are held in private, so that we are not able to give reports of what has taken place. We can only hope that Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, the representative on the Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, is maintaining his reputation for alertness, and that he is well backed up by the other two pharmaceutical chemists who are members of the Committee. Although we cannot report the proceedings, this does not prevent us discussing the principles of poison legislation, with which the Committee is specially interested. There is, for example, the well-established principle laid

down in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, that **the education of the vendor of poisons is the best protection for the public.** If it were not for the fact that certain Government departments are in favour of mechanical methods and complex regulations for protecting the public from poisoning accidents we should leave it at that, as the axiom is obvious to anyone who will give it a little serious thought. Mechanical restrictions really make for free trade in poisons, because if these are sufficient protection to the public it follows that any trader, even street vendors, should be allowed to sell poisons. The encouragement of the sale of poisons is not one of the objects of poison legislation, and it is a well-known fact that chemists spend much of their time in discouraging the public from purchasing poisons. This is an anomaly which is difficult for laymen to understand. The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, unfortunately legalised a partial return to mechanical restrictions in the sale of agricultural poisons, because at that time the agricultural interests made the "big noise." There have resulted in consequence several instances of suicide and murder from agri-horticultural poisons because of the greater ease with which these can be obtained. If the Committee decide against the principle of mechanical restrictions and regulations steps should be taken to wipe away this blemish on the principles of pharmacy legislation in this country. What reason have we for thinking that mechanical restrictions are favoured by Government departments? it may be asked. We have only to remind inquirers of the impossible regulations made by the Home Office under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. A good example is the latest requirement that "dangerous" drugs shall be kept in a locked receptacle and the key kept by a responsible person. We have pointed out before that the regulation is absurd as it stands, and needs about half a dozen more regulations to make it workable. For example, if the drugs are to be kept in a locked receptacle it is impossible to dispense them in a prescription, as during the time between taking the drugs from the locked receptacle for use in dispensing the regulations are being broken. A D.D.A. inspector enters a pharmacy at a time when the morphine bottle is on the counter, and the wretched chemist is hauled before a magistrate for an "offence" which could not be prevented. How do the drugs get into the locked receptacle? They have obviously travelled from the manufacturer or wholesale house, and were reposing in a drug hamper in the chemists' warehouse before being unpacked. The drugs at that time were certainly not in a locked receptacle. A few considerations of this sort are sufficient to show that the lawyers who drew up the regulation knew nothing of the conditions under which drug commerce and dispensing are conducted. The key shall be kept by a "responsible person," state the regulations. What is a responsible person? Probably this is best answered by submitting that it is agreed that persons in a lunatic asylum are "irresponsible." Even an intelligent child of four is "responsible," and knows that certain lines of conduct must be followed to make life comfortable. The requirement means, then, that the key is not to be kept by a lunatic; but why employ expensive civil servants to state the obvious? What, again, is a "receptacle"? It may be a place or a vessel, and a place may be a room. So that if the dispensary door were locked and communication made with the dispensers through a window or hatch the regulation in its futility would still be fulfilled, because forsooth the "dangerous" drugs are actually being

kept in a locked receptacle! A wooden box is a receptacle, and a lock may be of the simplest character. Some locks can be opened with a penknife or hairpin. We may recall that mechanical restrictions are a tradition in Government departments, mainly, we think, because civil servants are laymen without technical knowledge. In 1819 a Bill was before the House of Commons which required arsenic to be coloured with carbon and oxalic acid with rose-pink. The principle was actually carried out in the Arsenic Act, 1851, where soot and indigo are required to be mixed with arsenic, with the result that liquid weed-killers containing arsenic are colourless, because both soot and indigo are insoluble in water and sink to the bottom of the vessel in which the liquids are contained. It must be remembered, however, that at the time these proposals were made there was no recognised body of chemists, and that the title chemist could be used by any shopkeeper. Not long ago a learned judge seriously suggested that a new colour should be invented specially for tinting poisons. The judge had evidently had a classical education, because if he had studied natural science, he would have known that nature has fixed rigidly the number of colours that can be made. The difficulty experienced in the first Poison Bill of 1757 was also the lack of the definition of a chemist. This Bill contained a list of poisons which were not to be sold except by "such persons as profess and practise the business of an apothecary or chymist, and shall keep an open shop for the vending and retailing of medicinal drugs or chymical and galenical compositions or preparations only . . . by retail." The definition was found to be insufficient for practical purposes, and the Bill was abandoned. It was the body of registered chemists created by the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868 that made the regulation of the sale of poisons possible. These persons were especially trained in chemistry and pharmacy, and were certainly "responsible" persons. It was therefore only necessary to make simple rules for storing and selling poisons, because the vendors were sufficiently alive to the dangers of the articles they were handling. The mechanical stage had passed, and the responsibility recognised of especially educated persons. We hope the Committee on Poisons will firmly grasp this principle of poison legislation.

Another fundamental principle of poison legislation is that **the making and administering of regulations should be in the hands of persons with special knowledge** of the handling and uses of poisons. Until the lamentable lapse of the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations this was the rule in this country, and it worked smoothly and inexpensively. We have been told that certain bodies have been toying with the idea of Pharmacy Boards, with we think some vague impression that a Government-appointed Board would function in a more perfect manner than a Pharmaceutical Council. We have shown recently that in Australia the Pharmacy Boards are composed of qualified chemists, so that there is no object in changing the name of the Pharmaceutical Council to Pharmacy Board. We confess that we do not know exactly what the duties of a Government-appointed Pharmacy Board would be, whether it would carry on the examinations as well as regulate the sale of poisons, but even if it only administered the Pharmacy Act so far as regards the sale of poisons, it would be a costly business for the country. At present the country pays nothing for the administration of the Pharmacy Acts, and so far nobody has ventured to state that the law has not been carried out with impartiality and

success. If now a Pharmacy Board were to be appointed by the Government, the members would require to be liberally paid, would need a meeting place and a staff of officials to assist them. Before cases could be brought into Court they would have to be investigated by barristers and by the Public Prosecutor. We do not believe that in the present serious state of the finances of this country the Treasury would sanction such a costly addition to the expenditure of Government departments. So far as we can gather the idea of the Pharmacy Board has not yet been put forward by the three important Government Departments that have given evidence. It was certainly "in the wind," and we hope that investigation has convinced the Department that went into the matter that the idea is impracticable because of the expense it would involve. The minor Government Departments that have yet to give evidence are not likely to venture on such dangerous ground, and as no pharmaceutical body with the best interests of the public and the drug trade at heart would be likely to bring it forward, we may take it that the idea of the establishment of an *ad hoc* body, such as a Pharmacy Board, has been definitely abandoned.

Sugar Market Outlook

WHEN dealing with the general outlook for sugar in our issue of September 11 (pp. 454-5), we gave certain facts as to possibly curtailed resources for the new season, both in cane and beet sugar-growing countries. Since then the possibilities of curtailment have been further strengthened, even quite apart from the cyclonic devastation experienced in Cuba. Intelligent anticipation of this revised outlook subsequently led to a large improvement in the world's demand for sugar, especially on Eastern account, and the outlet both for Java and Cuban was given a considerable fillip, apart from the activity also noted in Continental granulated sugar. This resulted in a fairly substantial advance in prices from the worst of the depression in the old season when the full effect of the "record" world's production and the consequent glut made itself felt. A slight reaction ensued recently, but a sharp rally soon followed on disappointing advices regarding the panning out of the yield in some Continental countries. It looked at one time last week as if a quick rise had become inevitable under the Cuban scare, but there were cross-currents of a confusing character, while no little surprise was sprung on the market by the statement made to the Press by the leading home refining interests incidental to the closing down of their largest refinery (in London) employing 2,600 men, while half-time working was resorted to at their Silvertown factory, and their operations there and possibly also at their Liverpool plant might be temporarily suspended. The reason given for this action was the "dumping of foreign sugar and the competition of subsidised home-grown sugar." It is presumably a mere coincidence that this regrettable event has happened following on a considerable improvement in the price of the commodity, but this apparently did little, if anything, to remove the adverse or uneconomic factors which have inevitably hampered the position of the old and well-established home-refining industry as a whole, which during the war period and since was developed to much increased capacity. It had been an open secret for some time past that home refiners of imported raw sugar were becoming increasingly apprehensive of the adverse effect on their operations by the pushing of the home beet industry under the subsidy. The British industry, speaking generally, is protected by a fairly substantial duty

on imported foreign sugar, but unfortunately the refiners have been confronted by a temporary congestion of supplies partly arising from the marketing of home-grown sugar showing an excess of roughly 100,000 tons, compared with last season, or a total of about 150,000 tons. Evidently the recent advance in prices tended to speed up the negotiation of contracts for this sugar, and although it is probable that a good deal has already been contracted for delivery within the next few months, the disposal of the bulk over a comparatively short period, together with about 100,000 tons of cheap Continental granulated, dumped on this market a month or so ago at a low price, has obviously aggravated the congestion complained of. Based on a monthly home consumption estimated at roughly 150,000 tons, the normal outlet for home refined cane sugar is naturally being displaced to a serious extent over a certain period at any rate, and has unavoidably prompted action on the part of the prominent refiners referred to. There are certainly reasons why the home sugar beet industry has been encouraged, as the crop is valuable in many ways, both for the by-products and for beneficial effect on land where beet is grown. It is to be hoped that the new industry has come to stay, although there are doubts as to whether the difficulties it is bound to encounter in the way of cheap outside competition will be successfully surmounted when the scale of subsidy allowances becomes exhausted. Reverting to the general aspect of the world's markets, no particular significance need be attached to the facts referred to, although the country has been rendered more self-supplying to some extent for the time being. Recently the world's production this season was estimated by an American trade authority at 24,279,000 tons, thus indicating a decrease of only barely 100,000 tons compared with the actual yield for the previous season, but these figures were based on highly premature expectations of another "record" Cuban output, and also on European beet production forecasts which have since been generally regarded as excessive. Production in Czechoslovakia is not expected to be even as much as 1,150,000 tons, against 1½ million tons last season, and a deficit of a certain importance may be looked for in the Continental production. The market is now more especially concerned about the situation in Cuba, even assuming that the reports circulated about the extensive damage done there have been perhaps exaggerated. According to the Cuban planters' estimate deterioration in the prospective crop is placed at about 25 per cent., and another Cuban authority indicates losses in cane in some districts varying from about 20 to as much as 40 per cent., with an average loss on the whole crop of 20 per cent. Moreover, serious damage is said to have been caused to numerous centrals or factories. It is to be hoped that these estimates may prove eventually to have been overdrawn and that part of the damage may be made good, but it is to be feared that the crop yield will fall very considerably short of the previous one. It is only to be expected that, in any case, forecasts of the new season's world resources will be curtailed considerably, and that the world's markets will be influenced towards the establishment of a higher level of prices.

THE Guernsey Court of Chief Pleas is considering an Ordinance making it compulsory for all methylated spirit to be pyridinised, except that needed for trade purposes.

OLIVE OIL CROP PROSPECTS.—The International Institute of Agriculture's monthly report states that for the whole of Italy olive oil production is promising, in spite of damage caused in some districts by the olive "fly." Production is average in Spain, abundant in Greece, and fair in France. According to more recent news, it is estimated that in Tunis, where the September rainfall was very beneficial, the crop will be better than last year.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on November 3, Mr. F. E. Bilson (President) in the chair. All the members of the Council were present.

TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES

Before proceeding with the ordinary business the PRESIDENT made the following statement:—

At our meeting in June we considered the position which had arisen through the resignation of Sir William Glyn-Jones, and discussed the possibility of obtaining his services in an advisory capacity. I wish to take this opportunity of making known to our members the present position of the matter. At that time the Council judged it best to postpone making any final decision until more definite information of his future commitments in Canada was available. We now know that, at least in the near future, his work in that country will take up the greater part, if not all, of his time and of his energies. For the moment, therefore, we cannot look forward to having him with us in person to assist and advise us, and the Council have not found it possible to arrange a definite appointment with the Society. We know that the Society still retains his warmest interest and that, in his own words, "if at any time my advice and assistance are needed by the Society, they are theirs for the asking." At their meeting yesterday evening the Council, in consideration of his great services to pharmacy and to the Society, resolved that the financial arrangement made under the secretary's trust deed should be continued either through the trust fund or in some other way, and this morning I propose to ask the Council to pass the following resolution in appreciation of the work which he has done—work which no one else but he could have done, and work the benefits of which pharmacy will feel for many years. The resolution which I have the greatest pleasure in bringing is:—

"That upon the termination of his eight years of service as Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the Council places on record its high appreciation of the unique services rendered to the Society by Sir William Glyn-Jones. Among those services they recall with particular gratitude his work in the House of Commons throughout the long and difficult negotiations which preceded the passing of the National Health Insurance Act and his efforts at the conclusion of the War, which resulted in securing adequate training for ex-Service students of pharmacy. During these most critical times, and throughout the whole of his career as an officer of the Society, his powers of statesmanship and far-sighted vision were unceasingly employed for the advancement of pharmacy. The results of his work will be felt for many years, and will have a far-reaching effect upon the future of the Society and of pharmacy in this country. They will serve as a lasting memorial of his years of office. With this tribute to the services which he has rendered the Society the Council couples its sincere wishes for the success of the task which he is now undertaking on behalf of the pharmacists of Canada and of pharmacists in other countries."

The VICE-PRESIDENT briefly seconded the resolution.

Mr. WHITE, supporting, referred with appreciation to the effect produced by Sir William Glyn-Jones in connection with the Government training scheme. At the time the members did not realise what that meant, apart from financial considerations, and what it was going to do in facilitating the establishment of the curriculum of study and setting up suitable places where it could be given. Now, as a result of Sir William's far-sighted efforts, they had been able to put their curriculum into force and set up places for study. That was one phase of Sir William's work which he (the speaker) thought had not been sufficiently recognised, and to which, in his opinion, the attention of members should be drawn.

Mr. ROWSELL, as the immediate past President, wished to associate himself with everything that had been said

with reference to Sir William Glyn-Jones. Knowing, however, that Sir William was likely to be engaged for some two or three years by the work which he had taken in hand, they were only doing themselves justice in passing the warm resolution of appreciation of Sir William's services to the Society and pharmacy now proposed by the President.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, as President of the Society for several years during Sir William Glyn-Jones's secretaryship, also associated himself with the tributes of the previous speakers.

The resolution was carried.

MR. A. H. JENKIN CO-OPTED

The Council deliberated in private on the question of the co-option of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. A. R. Keith. Eventually it was announced that the voting had resulted as follows:—Mr. A. H. Jenkin, 10; Mr. Henry M. Lloyd, 7; Mr. S. W. Hague, 1; and Mr. Jenkin was accordingly declared elected.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Twenty-five persons were elected members of the Society and twenty-eight persons as student-associates. A number of persons were restored to the Register, and twenty persons to the Society. The registrar reported that 233 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES IN SCOTLAND

Divisional secretaries in Scotland were reappointed for the year 1927 with the following alterations:—Argyllshire, John L. Shepherd (Oban); Ayrshire, D. W. Nicolson (Kilmarnock); Glasgow and suburbs, Alexander Murray (Glasgow); Stirling (East), R. Gordon Drummond, jun. (Falkirk); Stirling (West), John Skinner (Stirling).

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION

A letter, dated September 27, was read from Dr. J. J. Hofman, Amsterdam, embodying the following suggestion:—

(1) As the object of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique can only be obtained by co-operation of the chemists of all countries;

(2) as it is a fact that Germany is accepted unanimously in the Society of Nations, promoting the collaboration of the central nations for international work;

(3) as it is necessary that the scientific and social questions in pharmacy, like in other international societies (Int. Research Council, etc.), be resolved by the representatives of every nation, the Board of the Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter Bevordering der Pharmacie expressed the wish that the pharmaceutical societies of Germany, Austria, Hungaria and of other nations, who did not join the Federation, will again co-operate with us.

Mr. WHITE said the question had been discussed at international meetings, but no decision had been forced on the matter. There was no doubt that nearly all countries would be willing to let bygones be bygones.

This view was approved by the Council.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS

The Education Committee considered certain suggestions from the examiners in pharmacy, put forward with the object of co-ordinating the examinations, and recommended that the examiners in pharmacy be authorised:—

(1) To form themselves into a committee for the purpose of co-ordinating the examinations in pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry;

(2) to appoint such subcommittees as they may consider necessary for this purpose, and particularly for the purpose of examining and checking the papers set for the practical dispensing and pharmaceutical chemistry examinations;

(3) to invite other members of the board to serve upon such subcommittees as may be necessary;

(4) to elect a chairman from among their number. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £45 16s. 5d., amounted to £5,529 6s. 3d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £111 0s. 9d.; examination fees, £8 8s.; registration fees, £598 10s.; restoration fees and certificates of qualification, £6 18s.; School of Pharmacy, £1,316 12s. 8d.; Pharmacological Laboratories, £48 6s.; penalties, £85 3s.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements, etc., £924 11s. 4d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student-associate's subscription, 10s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £47 7s. 7d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £35 18s. 4d.; "Register," £3 12s.; "Year-Book," £5 2s. 11d.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £63 15s.; interest on investments, £270 7s. 1d.; sundries, £6 6s. 8d.; transferred from deposit account, £1,950. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £5,491 12s. 9d., leaving a balance of £37 13s. 6d. The balances on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £1 15s. 3d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £12 4s. 7d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £7 8s. 2d.; Orphan Fund, £33 1s. od. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £5,111 14s. 8d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £722 4s. 7d. be approved.

The Committee had considered an application from the Leicester Local Executive Committee for a grant towards their entertainment expenses at the Leicester Conference, there being a deficit of £69 5s. 7d. This the Committee recommended the Council to grant. The report was adopted.

REPORT ON LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS

The Science Committee, after recapitulating the instructions it had received from the Council (*C. & D.*, September 4, p. 430), reported as follows:—

The Committee were of opinion that the following of the substances considered should be declared by the Council to be poisons, together with their bases, salts and derivatives, however such are called or described:—Amydracaine Hydrochloride or Alypin, Amylocaine Hydrochloride or Stovaine, Apothesine, Benzamine Hydrochloride or Beta-euacaine, Benzamine Lactate or Beta-euacaine Lactate or Betacaine Lactate, Butyn, Ethocaine Hydrochloride or Novocaine or Procaine, and Holocaine Hydrochloride or Phenocaine.

Each member of the Committee has now been able to consider a digest of the information upon these drugs collected from British and foreign sources. The substances considered were:—

	Deaths caused	(Dr. Mayer's Max. Dose. Report).
Amydracaine Hydrochloride or Alypin	1	1/2 gr.
Amylocaine Hydrochloride or Stovaine	1	1/2 gr.
Apothesine	4	1/2 gr.
Benzamine Hydrochloride or Beta-euacaine	2	1/2 gr.
Benzamine Lactate or Beta-euacaine Lactate or Betacaine Lactate	1	1/2 gr.
Benzocaine or Anæsthesine	10	gr.
Butyn	4	1/2 gr.
Cyclocaine or Cycloform	3	3 gr.
Ethocaine Hydrochloride or Novocaine or Procaine	1	1 gr.
Glycocaine or Nirvanine	7	7 gr.
Guanicaine or Acoine	—	a 1 per cent. solution is used for the eye.
Holocaine Hydrochloride or Phenocaine	—	1/20 gr.
Orthocaine or New Orthoform	3	3 gr.

From information obtained it seemed that the danger attending the use of local anæsthetics has been investigated in recent years in America by a Committee of which Dr. E. Mayer was chairman. Their work appeared to have been very thoroughly done, and the following amongst a number of conclusions are of particular importance:—“(a) That not a single synthetic preparation that has been thus far presented for our use as a local anæsthetic is non-toxic; (b) that these synthetic products may be freely injected, if slowly done, in unlimited quantities; (c) that a peculiar susceptibility, which we term idiosyn-

crasy, does exist, as the drug enters into circulation so rapidly that death is almost immediate.”

The classification of local anæsthetics as ascertained from various countries was as follows:—

France.—Novocaine and Stovaine are classed with arsenic as poisons.

Germany.—Amydracaine Hydrochloride or Alypin, Anæsthesine and Novocaine are poisons in Class C—to be separated from other drugs and carefully preserved.

Denmark.—Novocaine and prepared synthetic medicines are included as poisons in Part I.

Spain.—Local anæsthetics can be sold only by pharmacists and must not be supplied without a prescription.

United States (Anti-Narcotic Federal Law).—Medicines containing alpha- or beta-Euacaine or their derivatives must show the amount on the label and be treated as poisons of the cocaine type.

United States (Laws of Various States).—In several states the attitude is to treat as narcotic poisons alpha- and beta-Euacaine, their derivatives or any synthetic equivalent in physical properties or physiological action.

Canada.—There are restrictions on the sale of Euacaine, Novocaine and Stovaine, which are classed with other poisons such as arsenic and aconitine.

A study of current pharmacopœias has afforded useful particulars:—

French.—Contains Novocaine and Stovaine, which must be kept under lock and key.

German.—Amydracaine Hydrochloride or Alypin, Anæsthesine and Novocaine are poisons in Class C—to be separated from other drugs and carefully preserved.

Italian.—Contains Stovaine.

U.S.P.—Contains Euacaine Hydrochloride, Novocaine, and Benzocaine.

Japanese.—Contains Novocaine and classes it as a Part II poison.

Swedish.—Contains Novocaine and classes it as a Part II poison.

Swiss.—Contains Orthocaine and classes it as a Part II poison.

Conclusions

From the evidence brought forward it seemed there was a large mass of American and foreign expert opinion which would class as dangerous substances the local anæsthetics mentioned. In deciding whether or not such substances should be included in one of the Poison Schedules to the 1908 Act the Science Committee has taken into consideration what would be the effect of inclusion on (1) the public, (2) the prescriber, and (3) the seller.

(1) As regards the public, there is no doubt that it is not well that such powerful drugs should be purchasable without restriction. They are not medicines in any way suitable for a family medicine chest, and the Committee question whether any medicine that needs a hypodermic syringe should be sold without safeguards.

(2) Seeing that idiosyncrasy plays an important part in treatment with these drugs, the presence of a "poison" label would indicate to a medical man that he was not using an innocuous remedy.

(3) It is probable that in accordance with custom and with the care that a pharmacist takes in the supply of powerful drugs to the public and to medical men, these drugs are already labelled "poison." On the other hand, advertisements of certain of these anæsthetics issued by manufacturers bear statements which are liable to give medical practitioners the impression that they may be used without attention to exact dosage. It is certain also that while it may be better for the safety of the public that these substances should be classed as poisons, no pharmacist desires to be burdened with unnecessary restrictions.

As will be seen from the dosage, the substances differ considerably in toxicity. The chemical name of each is known, so that, if considered advisable, any one of them may be specifically named for the purpose of inclusion in a schedule of poisons.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that thirteen applications had been considered, and grants varying from £10 to £30 had been made. The following special contributions were announced:—“Nosmac,” £5; S. A. & S. T. Millbank, £3 12s. 6d.; Northampton Chemists’ Association, £3 3s.; J. E.

Monaghan, £2 10s.; Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, £1 14s.; Colchester Branch, £1 1s. 6d.; F. P. Watson, 19s.; B. R. Wilkinson, 11s. 6d.; H. W. Neathercoat (executors of), 17s. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported that during the month six applications had been considered, and grants made ranging from £16 16s. to £125. The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

The Council considered the following resolution adopted at the Conference meeting of branch delegates at Leicester [at which 99 delegates were officially present] :—

That this Conference urges the Council of the Society to take immediate steps to set up a committee representing the Society, the Retail Pharmacists' Union, the Drug Club, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, with the secretaries of the Society and of the Retail Pharmacists' Union as joint secretaries; that this Committee endeavour by means of an immediate appeal for funds and in other ways to secure representation of pharmacy in Parliament; and that the Council explore the possibility of the present parliamentary fund being transferred to this committee.

The Council deferred final consideration of this resolution until the next meeting; but in view of the urgency of the present position, adopted the following recommendations of the Organisation Committee :—

(1) That the Council in the general interests of pharmacy select without delay a suitable prospective parliamentary representative with a view to securing his election to Parliament at the earliest possible moment;

(2) That the Council ask the present Parliamentary Fund Committee to meet and review the present position of the fund in the light of the resolution passed at Leicester.

This was all the public business.

Branch Meetings

Eastbourne.—The Eastbourne Branch and the Pharmacists' Association held the annual meeting on October 11. The annual reports having been adopted, Mr. H. C. Browne was re-elected *Chairman* of the branch and *President* of the Association. Mr. F. J. Crisford was re-elected *Vice-Chairman* of the branch and *Vice-President* of the Association. The *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, Mr. D. Marchant, was re-elected; Mr. F. J. Crisford was re-elected *Assistant Secretary*. Miss H. C. Senior was re-elected Association representative on the Executive of the Federation of South-Eastern Pharmacists. Miss Senior and Messrs. J. Forbes and F. J. Crisford were elected delegate representatives on the Federation of South-Eastern Pharmacists. The following agreed to act on the *Dance Committee*: Miss H. C. Senior, Messrs. Geo. Checkley, F. C. Hunnissett, Arthur Moss. The prize-winners of the technical evening classes were as follow:—Chemistry, Practical Chemistry and Botany, Miss E. Knight; Physics, Douglas F. Miles.

London (W.).—A meeting of the West Metropolitan Branch was held at 192 Oxford Street, W., on October 20, the chairman (Mr. C. G. Bonner) presiding. The principal item of the programme was an address by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," entitled *The Pros and Cons of the State Regulation of Pharmacy*. Mr. Gilmour gave a sketch of the pharmacy laws and regulations in force in Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, Asiatic countries, the British Dominions, the United States, and the South American republics. On the general question whether pharmacy as a science and art thrives best and makes most progress under state protection or without it, no direct *yea* or *nay*, concluded the speaker, could be vouchsafed. If pharmacy, in any proper sense of the term and of the vocation, was to have any positive existence and tenure it must have some degree of state protection; but it was a fair inference that, while a moderate dose

of special legislation for pharmacy might be strengthening and stimulating, an overdose was almost sure to be inhibitory and enervating. For the most part, progress in British pharmacy had been achieved despite, and not because of, state protection. The chairman, Mr. Mortimer, Miss Stewart, Mr. Martin and other members joined in the discussion which followed, and a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmour was carried by acclamation.

Manchester.—A special meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Houldsworth Hall on October 27. Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc. (chairman), in his opening remarks, said that the draft scheme of part-time classes for the Preliminary Scientific examination for apprentices had been drawn up by a special committee, and had been placed before the heads of the principal institutions in Manchester and Salford, where pharmaceutical students were trained. The scheme as set out was now submitted for approval. The part-time classes as outlined promised to provide a course of study that would not unduly interfere with the work of the pharmacy. Mr. E. H. Simmons said that they were very fortunate in having such splendid institutions in their immediate neighbourhood. They would undoubtedly prove of great value to the apprentices of the densely populated area around Manchester and Salford. It would be necessary, no doubt, to adjust the conditions to make them apply to those already serving their apprenticeship, as these classes did not commence for another twelve months. Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., gave an outline of the difference between the conditions prevailing when he was apprentice and nowadays. Mr. Lord eulogised the work that Messrs. Kirkby, Simmons and Grier had done, and said he was very grateful for the arrangements to have the classes on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, as he had found it somewhat inconvenient to allow his apprentice (and sometimes an assistant) time off on Saturday mornings. Questions were put and answered. A resolution, "That this meeting approves of the scheme as submitted," was passed.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The first general meeting of the Branch was held on October 13, when Mr. J. Whittle (chairman) gave an address on *The Evolution of Pharmacy*, in the course of which he touched upon the formation of the Society, the granting of the Charter, the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and National Health Insurance. Mr. T. H. Flemming proposed, and Mr. H. S. Williamson seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, and this was carried with acclamation. Mr. Whittle next introduced Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of Pharmaceutical Council, who presented prizes to the successful pharmacy students at Rutherford College—Messrs. Thom, Pringle, Wade, Johnson and Ragg. Mr. Simmons then delivered an address on *Current Pharmaceutical Topics, with special reference to the Charter*. He emphasised the three obligations of the Charter—education, protection and benevolence—and explained how the educational policy of the Society had always been "to be up to date," as evidenced by the raising of the standard of the Preliminary examination, compulsory indentures for apprentices, the proposed modifications in the conducting of the Qualifying examination, and the opening of the Pharmacological Laboratories at the Society's school. The protection of the pharmacist and of the public was at present ensured by the five full-time inspection officers employed by the Society. Several questions were asked by Messrs. Browne, Jackson, Roper, Flemming and H. Pattinson, and Mr. Simmons replied, advising as to what methods should be adopted. Mr. H. N. Popham proposed, and Mr. H. S. Williamson seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Simmons.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Branch was held on October 21, the President (Mr. J. E. Matthew) in the chair. Dr. J. H. Burn, of the Society's pharmacological laboratories, gave a lecture, entitled *Some Methods of Pharmacological Assay*, which was illustrated by a series of lantern slides. Several questions having been answered by Dr. Burn, a vote of thanks was accorded him, on the motion of Mr. J. Austen, seconded by Mr. F. Hindle.

The New German Pharmacopœia

THE principal innovations embodied in the sixth edition of the German Pharmacopœia (Deutsches Arzneibuch 6. Ausgabe, 1926) were dealt with in an editorial article in our issue of October 2, p. 544. In the following notes on the more salient features of single monographs we record essential modifications in the text, particularly in regard to standards of purity and methods of assay. To facilitate a comparison between the standards of the new and of the preceding edition, the corresponding requirements of the German Pharmacopœia Vth edition (1910) are inserted in parentheses. Definitions have now been provided for the following terms, giving the comparative standard representing the maximum permissible degree of turbidity implied by each: *Opalescence* equals the cloudiness produced on adding 0.5 c.c. of *N*/10 silver nitrate to 5 c.c. of a mixture of 1 c.c. of *N*/100 hydrochloric acid and 99 c.c. of water. *Opalescent cloudiness* equals the cloudiness produced on adding 0.5 c.c. of *N*/10 silver nitrate to 5 c.c. of a mixture of 2 c.c. of *N*/100 hydrochloric acid and 98 c.c. of water. *Cloudiness* equals the turbidity produced on adding 0.5 c.c. of *N*/10 silver nitrate to 5 c.c. of a mixture of 4 c.c. of *N*/100 hydrochloric acid and 96 c.c. of water. In each case the comparison has to be made five minutes after the addition of the *N*/10 silver nitrate, viewing against a dark surface by direct light.

It is necessary once again to point out that density (*D*) has been substituted for specific gravity, the densities being determined at 20° C. The term density is officially described as being the ratio of a given volume of a liquid at 20° C. to the amount of distilled water which would fill the same volume at 4° C., the resulting figure gives the weight (in grams) of 1 c.c. of liquid at 20° C. if weighed in a vacuum. The density is calculated

according to the formula: $D = \frac{m}{w} \cdot 0.99703 + 0.0012$,

whereby *m* represents the weight of the liquid and *w* the weight of an equal volume of water, both weighed under ordinary atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 20° C. The following notes are arranged in accordance with the official Latin titles adopted in the D.A.B.VI; where the title, official synonym, or a portion of either, is followed by (E.W.) = eingetragenes Warenzeichen, this is an indication to the effect that the word so designated was a registered trade-mark in Germany at the time of publication of this edition of the pharmacopœia.

Acidum Aceticum.—Contains at least 96 per cent. of hydrogen acetate. D. not above 1.058. The following test for formic acid and acetaldehyde is included: On heating 1 c.c. of acetic acid with a solution of 2 grams of sodium carbonate in 10 c.c. of water and 5 c.c. of mercuric chloride solution (1+19) for 30 minutes in a boiling water bath no cloudiness or precipitate should result.

Acidum Acetyl₂salicylicum.—ASPIRIN (E.W.).—Melting point not below 135°; prior to immersing the melting point tube heat the bath to about 125°, and continue heating so that not more than 10 to 15 seconds are required to cause a rise in temperature for each successive 1°. An admixture of oxalic, tartaric or citric acid, to mask the presence of salicylic acid, is detected by shaking 22 grams of acetyl-salicylic acid with 5 c.c. of a mixture of equal volumes of ether and petroleum ether, filtering the liquid into a capsule and after spontaneous evaporation of the liquid has taken place transferring the residue to a test tube by the aid of 5 c.c. of water, and filtering. On adding one drop of dilute ferric chloride solution (1+24) to the filtrate only a slight violet coloration should result.

Acidum Benzicum.—The source of benzoic acid, formerly required to be obtained by sublimation from benzoin, is now entirely omitted. Melting point 122°. The test for chlorobenzoic has been altered: 0.1 gram of benzoic acid and 0.5 gram of yellow mercuric oxide are mixed in a dry test tube with the aid of a glass rod, and the mixture heated over a small flame. As soon as the evolution of gas and the glimmering have disappeared, the tube is allowed to cool and 10 c.c. of dilute nitric acid is added, whereupon the whole is heated almost to boiling and then filtered. The filtrate should not exhibit more than opalescence on the addition of silver nitrate solution.

Acidum Citricum.—A limit test for lead and copper salts has been included. A solution of 5 grams of citric acid

in 10 c.c. of water and 12 c.c. of solution of ammonia should on the addition of 3 drops of test solution of sodium sulphide not assume a darker coloration than that produced by the addition of 3 drops of solution of sodium sulphide to 10 c.c. of a solution containing 0.1 c.c. of lead acetate solution (1+9) in 550 c.c.

Acidum Lacticum.—Is required to contain 90 per cent. of total acid, of which about 72 per cent. (75 per cent.) is free acid, calculated as lactic acid. D. 1.206-1.216.

Acidum Phenylethylbarbituricum.—LUMINAL (E.W.) [NEW].—Melting point, 173°-174°. Tested for the presence of phenylethyl-acetylurea, chlorides, sulphates, and organic matter.

Acidum Phenylchinolincarbonicum.—ATOPHAN (E.W.) [NEW].—Melting point, 208°-213°. Tested for the presence of chlorides and sulphates.

Acidum Tartaricum.—The optical rotation of a 20 per cent. aqueous solution at 20° is +11.98. A solution of 5 grams of tartaric acid in a mixture of 10 c.c. of water, 13 c.c. of solution of ammonia and 2 c.c. of dilute acetic acid (30 p.c.) should, on the addition of 3 drops of solution of sodium sulphide, not assume a darker coloration than that produced by the addition of 3 drops of solution of sodium sulphide to 10 c.c. of a solution containing 0.1 c.c. of lead acetate solution (1+9) in 550 c.c.=permissible limit of lead and copper salts.

Adolin (E.W.).—BROMOETHYL-ACETYLICARBAMIDE. [NEW].—Melting point 116°-118°. Tested for the presence of sulphates.

Adeps Benzoatus.—1 gram of benzoin is triturated with 3 grams of excised sodium sulphate; this is mixed with 50 grams of lard, whereupon the mixture is heated for two hours at about 60°, with frequent agitation, and filtered.

Agar Agar [NEW].—The dried jelly prepared in Eastern Asia according to a special process from *Gelidium Amansii*, Lamouroux, and probably also from other lichens. Almost completely soluble in 200 parts of boiling water, yielding an almost colourless, odourless and tasteless liquid, which on cooling solidifies to a jelly, which is coloured wine-red to faintly reddish-violet on the addition of solution of iodine, and which does not change the colour of litmus paper.

Albargin (E.W.).—GELATOSE SILVER [NEW].—Contains 14.6 to 15 per cent. of silver.

Apomorphinum Hydrochloricum.—The composition is now given as (C₁₈H₂₁O₂N)HCl + 2H₂O, molecular weight 317.1, instead of C₁₈H₂₁O₂N.HCl · 2H₂O, molecular weight 303.61. The following paragraph has been included: If apomorphine hydrochloride is prescribed in solution for internal use, to ensure stability an amount of hydrochloric acid equal to that of the apomorphine hydrochloride prescribed should be added. Only colourless, or very faintly coloured solutions may be dispensed.

Aqua Amygdalarum Amararum.—Instead of being distilled from bitter almonds, it is now prepared by dissolving 11 grams of mandelic acid nitrile (benzaldehyde-cyanhydrin) in 500 grams of alcohol (90 p.c.), and mixing this solution with 1,489 grams of water. Contains about 0.1 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid.

Argentum Colloidale.—KOLLARGOL (E.W.).—Colloidal silver is now required to have a definite content of silver, i.e., at least 70 p.c.

Argentum Nitricum.—Is required to contain at least 99.7 p.c. of silver nitrate, determined by titration with *N*/10 ammonium thiocyanate, with solution of ferric ammonium sulphate as indicator.

Aspidinolfilicinum Oleo Solutum.—FILMARONÖL (E.W.) [NEW].—A 10 p.c. solution of aspidinolfilicin in a neutral vegetable oil. Aspidinolfilicin is obtained from the rhizome and stipes of *Dryopteris filix mas* (Linné) Schott.

Balsamum Copaiæ.—The determination of the acid value and saponification value of copaiba have now been omitted.

Balsamum Peruvianum.—The determination of the saponification value of the balsam has been omitted. It should yield not less than 56 p.c. of cinnamein (unaltered) when tested by the following modified process: A mixture of 2.5 grams of balsam of Peru, 5 c.c. of water, 5 grams of solution of sodium hydroxide (15 p.c.) and 30 grams of ether is vigorously shaken for 10 minutes, whereupon 3 grams of powdered tragacanth is added, and the whole again shaken. After filtration, 24 grams of the clear ethereal solution (= 1.9 gram of balsam of Peru) is evaporated in a tared flask; the residue is dried at 100° for 30 minutes and weighed when cool; it should weigh at least 1.07 gram. The ester value of the cinnamein should be between 235 and 255.

Balsamum Toluum.—Acid value 112 to 168 (112.3 to 168.5); saponification value 154 to 210 (154.4 to 190.9).

Benzaldehydcyanhydrin [NEW].—A yellow, oily liquid, with an odour of benzaldehyde; almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. D. 1.115-

1.120. Is required to contain at least 89.4 p.e. of mandelic acid nitrile, determined by titration with $N/10$ silver nitrate, with potassium iodide as indicator.

Bismutum britannicum. TANNISMUT (E. W.) [NEW].—Is required to contain at least 17.9 p.e. of bismuth.

Bismutum oxyjodo-gallicum. AROL (E. W.) [NEW].— $C_6H_2(OH)_3CO_2Bi(OH)I$, with a minimum content of 20 p.e. of iodine.

Bismutum subcarbonicum [NEW].—No formula is given. Is required to contain 80.7 to 82.5 p.e. of bismuth.

Bismutum tribromphenylicum. XEROFORM (E. W.) [NEW].—Composition approximately $(C_6H_5Bi_3O)_2Bi(OH)Bi_2O_3$, with a minimum content of 44.9 p.e. of bismuth.

Bromoformium.—Is now required to contain approximately 99 p.e. of bromoform and 1 p.e. of absolute alcohol (4 p.e. of absolute alcohol). D. 2.814-2.818.

Bromural (E. W.) α -BROMO-ISOVALERIANYL UREA [NEW].— $NH_2CONH[COCHBrCH(CH_3)_2]$. Melting point 147°-149° (not sharp). Is required to contain 33.3 to 35.7 p.e. of bromine.

Bulbus Scillæ.—The dried, inner fleshy scales, cut into strips, of the white variety of the bulb of *Urginea maritima* (Linné), Baker, collected shortly after the flowering period. Powdered squill should contain only traces of very small starch grains, and none with diameter of 20μ or over.

Calcium carbonicum præcipitatum pro usu externo [NEW].—If 25 grams of precipitated calcium carbonate for external use is placed in a graduated cylinder of 100 c.e. capacity, after gently striking the cylinder ten times on the flat palm of the hand, this amount should occupy a volume of at least 65 c.e.

Calcium glycerino-phosphoricum [NEW].—Contains at least 84 p.e. of anhydrous calcium glycerinophosphate, determined by titration with $N/1$ hydrochloric acid, using methyl orange as indicator; 1 c.e. $N/1$ HCl = 0.21017 gram of anhydrous calcium glycerinophosphate. Yields on incineration 51 to 53 p.e. of residue.

Calcium lacticum [NEW].—Required to contain 70.5 to 73 p.e. of anhydrous calcium lactate, the latter having a content of 17.2 to 18.4 p.e. of calcium. The calcium is determined by titrating the solution of the residue obtained on incinerating 0.5 gram of the salt dried at 100° in 10 c.e. of $N/1$ hydrochloric acid with $N/1$ potassium hydroxide; 1 c.e. $N/1$ hydrochloric acid = 0.020035 gram of calcium; using methyl orange as indicator.

Camphora synthetica. [NEW].—See *C. & D.*, Oct. 16, p. 604.

Cera alba.—Melting point 62°-66.5° (64°-65°); acid value 16.8-22.1 (18.7-22.4); ester value 65.9-82.1 (74.8-76.7); the ratio of acid value to ester value should be 1:3 to 1:4.3 (1:3.6 to 3.8). To determine the acid value, 4 grams of white wax, 20 grams of xylol and 20 grams of absolute alcohol are heated to boiling under a reflux condenser over a small flame for 10 minutes, whereupon the hot liquid is titrated with alcoholic $N/2$ potassium hydroxide, after adding 1 c.e. of phenolphthalein solution. Not less than 2.4 and not more than 3.15 c.e. of the volumetric solution should be required.

Cetaceum.—Acid value, not exceeding 2.3; iodine value, up to 8; ester value, 116-132.8.

Chloramin. PARA-TOLUOLSULPHONE-CHLORAMIDE SODIUM. MIANIN (E. W.) [NEW].—Contains at least 25 p.e. active chlorine. On heating 0.5 gram of chloramin with 5 c.e. of solution of sodium hydroxide (15 p.e.), no chloroform should separate (chloral formamide).

Colchicinum [NEW].— $C_{22}H_{25}O_6N + \frac{1}{2}CHCl_3$. Contains 87 p.e. of colchicine. On heating, it softens at about 120°, sinters at about 135°, and becomes molten at about 150°. The loss in weight on drying at 100° of 0.2 gram of colchicine should not exceed 0.026 gram.

Cortex Chinæ.—The process for the determination of the total alkaloids has been modified: 2 grams of finely powdered cinchona bark is mixed with 1 gram of hydrochloric acid (25 p.e.) and 5 c.e. of water in a medicine bottle of 100 c.e. capacity, and the mixture heated for 10 minutes in a boiling water bath. On cooling, 15 grams of chloroform, and after vigorous shaking, 5 c.e. of solution of sodium hydroxide (15 p.e.) are added, and the mixture is vigorously shaken for 10 minutes, whereupon 25 grams of ether, and, after shaking, 1 gram of powdered tragacanth are added. After again shaking for a few minutes, 30 grams of the ether-chloroform solution (= 1.5 gram of cinchona bark) is filtered through a pledget of cotton wool into a flask, and after the addition of 10 c.e. of alcohol (90 p.e.) the liquid is distilled until the odour of ether and chloroform is no longer perceptible. The residue is dissolved in 10 c.e. of alcohol, with the aid of gentle heating, and after the addition of 10 c.e. of water and 2 drops of methyl red solution the liquid is titrated with $N/10$ hydrochloric acid, of which at least 3.15 c.e. should be required, corresponding to a minimum content of 6.5 p.e. of alkaloids. (1 c.e. $N/10$ hydrochloric acid = 0.03092 gram of alkaloids, calculated as quinine and cinchonine.)

Cortex Cinnamomi.—Is required to yield at least 1 p.e. of essential oil.

Extractum Filicis.—Extract of male fern is now required to contain at least 25 p.e. of crude filicin.

Flores Caryophylli.—Cloves are required to yield at least 16 p.e. of essential oil.

Flores Cinae.—Wormseed (*Artemisia cina*, Berg) is required to contain at least 2 p.e. of sautonin.

Folia Menthae piperita.—Peppermint leaves are required to yield at least 0.7 p.e. of essential oil.

Fructus Anisi.—Anise is required to yield not less than 1.5 p.e. of essential oil. As adulterants the seeds of *Hyoscyamus*, *Aethusa cynapium*, and *Conium maculatum* are mentioned.

Hydrargyrum oxycyanatum.—Is required to contain 33.3 to 35.2 p.e. of mercury oxycyanide ($Hg(CN)_2HgO$), corresponding to 15.37 to 16.25 p.e. of mercuric oxide and 84.6 to 83.8 p.e. of total mercury cyanide. **Assay:** 1 gram of mercury oxycyanide is dissolved in a warm solution of 1 gram of sodium chloride in 50 c.e. of water; on cooling, 3 drops of methyl orange solution is added and the liquid is titrated with $N/1$ hydrochloric acid, of which 1.42-1.5 c.e. should be required to produce a change in colour (1 c.e. $N/1$ hydrochloric acid = 0.1083 gram of mercuric oxide = 0.2346 gram of mercury oxycyanide). After the addition of 4 grams of potassium iodide the light-yellow coloured liquid is again titrated with $N/1$ hydrochloric acid, of which 6.64-6.7 c.e. should be required to produce a change in colour (1 c.e. $N/1$ hydrochloric acid = 0.1263 gram of mercury cyanide).

Kalium sulfoguajacolicum. THIOKOL (E. W.) [NEW].—Potassium sulphoguaiacolate. A white, almost odourless, crystalline powder; soluble in 8 parts of water; insoluble in alcohol and in ether. Its aqueous solution turns litmus paper faintly blue. Tested for the presence of salts of heavy metals, and sulphates. **Assay:** 0.2 gram of potassium sulphoguaiacolate and 0.4 gram of mercuric acetate are dissolved in a mixture of 1 c.e. of dilute acetic acid (30 per cent.) and 15 c.e. of water. The solution is heated in a test tube of 2.3 cm. diameter for 30 minutes in a boiling water bath, and after cooling, the contents are transferred to a flask containing 25 c.e. of $N/10$ solution of iodine and 1.2 gram of potassium iodide, rinsing the test tube with 30-50 c.e. of water. After an interval of 2-3 minutes the excess of iodine is titrated with $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate, using solution of starch as indicator. At the same time a control test is carried out, by heating for 30 minutes in a boiling water bath a solution of 0.4 gram of mercuric acetate in 1 c.e. of dilute acetic acid (30 per cent.) and 15 c.e. of water; when cool, this solution is transferred to a flask containing 5 c.e. of $N/10$ solution of iodine and 1.2 gram of potassium iodide, and the excess of iodine titrated with $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate. The amount of $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate solution corresponding to the amount of iodine combined is added to the amount of $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate solution used in assaying the potassium sulphoguaiacolate, and the total amount of $N/10$ sodium thiosulphate solution resulting from this calculation should not exceed 9 c.e. for 0.2 gram of potassium sulphoguaiacolate, corresponding to a minimum requirement of 16 c.e. of $N/10$ solution of iodine, representing a minimum content of 96.9 per cent. of potassium sulphoguaiacolate (1 c.e. of $N/10$ solution of iodine = 0.01211 gram of potassium sulphoguaiacolate).

Lanolinum.—The proportions have been slightly altered: Wool fat, 13; water, 4; liquid paraffin, 3 grams (formerly the proportions were 15, 5 and 3).

Linimentum ammoniato-camphoratum.—The composition of ammoniated liniment of camphor has been completely altered by the inclusion of castor oil and soap: Camphor, 5; arachis oil, 55; castor oil, 18; solution of ammonia, 22 grams; medicinal soap, 0.1 gram.

Linimentum ammoniatum.—Liniment of ammonia is now prepared with: Arachis oil, 60; castor oil, 18; solution of ammonia, 22 grams; medicinal soap, 0.1 gram.

Linimentum saponato-ammoniatum [NEW].—Liquid liniment of soap is prepared by mixing together spirit of soap, 1; solution of ammonia, 1; and water, 2 parts.

Liquor carbonis detergens [NEW].—Solution of coal tar is prepared by macerating for 10 days 3 parts of powdered soapwort root and 15 parts of alcohol (69 per cent.), and adding 7 parts of coal tar to 13 parts of filtrate; after standing for one week, with frequent agitation, the supernatant liquid is filtered.

Liquor cresoli saponatus.—The formula for solution of cresol with soap has not been changed, but in addition to the test demonstrating the presence of approximately 50 per cent. of crude cresol, 10 grams of the latter is now required to yield at least 7.4 grams of trinitro-*m*-cresol on nitration; further, the preparation is required to contain an amount of soap corresponding to 25 per cent. of fatty acids.

Lobelium hydrochloricum [NEW].—Lobelina hydrochloride is a white, granular powder with a bitter taste, producing transient anaesthesia when applied to the tongue. Soluble 1:40 of water, and 1:10 of alcohol. The optical rotation of a saturated aqueous solution at 20° is -42.51°. Melting point not below 178°.

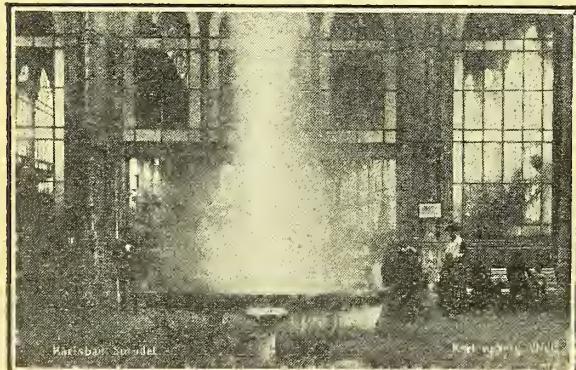
(To be continued.)

Karlsbad Sprudel Salts

By J. G. F. DRUCE, M.Sc. (LOND.), R. NAT. DR. (PRAGUE).

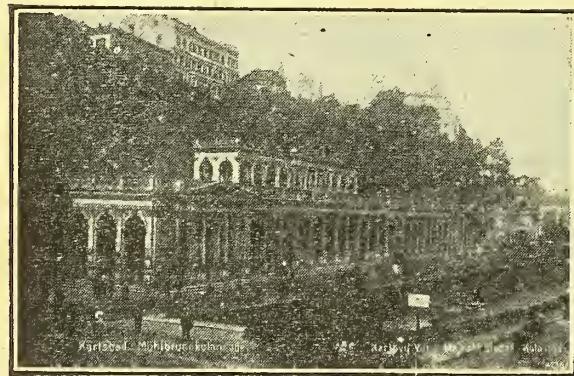
CZECHOSLOVAKIA possesses no less than 170 curative and thermal watering places, the best known of which are Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně) and Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary). The springs of the former are cold, but many evolve considerable quantities of carbon dioxide. Thus the Rudolfsquelle gives off so much gas that a candle is extinguished three feet above the water, and soap bubbles will float on the gas at this level. The Sprudel

this way the salts may acquire some radio-active properties, since the gas contains a little radium emanation. After exposure to the salts for some days a photographic plate showed slight radio-active action. According to recent investigations by H. Mache and F. Kraus, the radium content of the Sprudel water is 48 billionths of a gram per litre, while the other Karlsbad waters contained from 34.7 to 53.9 billionths of a gram of radium per litre. The well-known Mattoni table water is obtained from a cold spring at Giesshübel, not far from Karlsbad. It contains alkali salts and bicarbonates, together with an excess of carbon dioxide.



KARLSBAD.—THE SPRUDEL SPRING

waters at Karlsbad have a temperature of 72° C., and contain sodium sulphate, bicarbonate and chloride, and calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, together with free carbon dioxide, with which the water is saturated under pressure in the earth. The gas collected from the water as it escapes contains about 98 per cent. of carbon dioxide and a little of the inert gases, including radium emanation. The presence of the latter need occasion no surprise, seeing that the St. Joachimsthal (Jachymov) radium mines are not far from Karlsbad. The bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium readily break up, depositing chalk and magnesium carbonate which may be formed as an incrustation on almost any object.



KARLSBAD.—THE MÜHLBRUNN SPRING COLONNADE.

(Flowers, leaves, carved wood, china, etc., are used for exhibition purposes, and after two days' immersion the object will have received a thick coating.) In preparing the Sprudel salts the gas is stored for subsequent use, the calcium and magnesium carbonates are removed and the solution concentrated under reduced pressure in a series of four vessels, steam driven off from one being used to heat the next. The concentrated lye is either allowed to crystallise, giving Sprudel crystal salts (which have not the same composition as the salts in the spring water), or is evaporated on a rotating drum, heated with super-heated steam. The dry powder falls to the sides and is collected for treatment with the carbon dioxide and other gases lost by the water during its escape from the earth and during evaporating. In

Pharmaceutical Relics

Two holograph letters written by Dr. Michael Donovan, the Dublin physician who originated the solution bearing his name, have lately been forwarded to us by Mr. John Cleworth, Manchester, to whom they were given by a chemist in the Midlands. The more important of the two is postmarked as being delivered "Sp. 2, 1848," and is addressed to the chemist's father and predecessor in business. Presumably the owner of the business had inquired as to the best method of preparing the solution, as the letter (omitting the introductory sentence and the postscript) reads:—

If it should fail do not attribute the failure to want of efficacy in the medicine when rightly prepared. I find that much sold in London and other places is trash, made by incompetent persons, who will not undertake the labour of subliming the iodine, recovering the mercury from its oxide, and redistilling the metallic arsenic, all of which is necessary. Nay, I have been sent some by a friend which was made from common white arsenic.

Yours very truly

M. Donovan

The other letter (which is not addressed to this correspondent) indicates that the distinguished physician used his solution in psoriasis: the following is an extract:—

I had a case lately of a person like you affected with psoriasis from infancy: that person was cured in six weeks, to all appearance. I have had a similar case on hands for 18 months and she is not yet quite well. It is likely you will not be well for a long time, but I never saw a case which did not at length give way provided the patient was sedulous, and that the medicine did not act so much on the stomach and bowels as to render continuance of it impracticable, which rarely happens. Begin with 20 minimis and increase gradually to 30 twice a day. If I had any mode of conveyance, or you can find out any, I would send you a pamphlet on the subject.

A curious bill sent by a surgeon to the trustees of a deceased patient in 1861 has been unearthed by Mr. William Forster, Ph.C., Seaham Harbour. It runs:—

Professional attendance and medicine to late Mrs. Maria Forster from 2nd January to 13th October (including 78 mixtures £7 16s., 232 draughts £11 12s., 8 boxes of pills 8s., 5 tins [?] cough drops 5s.), £20 1s.

This seems a good allowance of medicine for one patient in a period of about nine months. The number of doses in each mixture, however, is not indicated.

CANADIAN CONSUMPTION OF MEDICAMENTS.—According to a report received by the United States Department of Commerce, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations valued at \$16,335,304 were consumed in Canada during the last year; the value per capita was \$1.77, of which \$1.37 was produced by manufacturers of Canada. There were 104 chemical plants in Canada manufacturing medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in 1924 and the number increased in 1925 to 120. The centre of production is in Ontario, where there are sixty-six plants; Quebec has twenty-eight, and Manitoba six.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 4.

GENERAL business in Mincing Lane produce has shown no improvement and the markets continue without animation. In crude drugs, ergot still commands interest, but prices have been quite erratic and unstable. Belladonna root and good quality liquorice root are scarce, likewise stramonium leaves. Prices of French-grown drugs are from 10 to 15 per cent. higher this season on account of the efforts to stabilise the franc, which is round about 150 against 170. Menthol is steadier and efforts are being made by dealers to raise the price to a 20s. basis. Among seeds, Mazagan canary and Dutch caraway are dearer, while coriander and fenugreek are both firmer. In the essential oil group business is chiefly hand-to-mouth. Japanese peppermint is cheaper in all positions. Star anise is in better demand and patchouli is very scarce. Caraway has advanced, following on the rise in seed. Among pharmaceutical chemicals conditions remain unchanged, with a small business at keen competitive rates. The prices of salicylates and aspirin tend to harden owing to the sharp advance in phenol. Phenacetin powder is somewhat scarce on spot, and Dutch milk-sugar is dearer; ferri et ammon. cit. and ferri et quin. cit. are dearer, likewise soda tartarate and pulv. seidlitz. Among industrial chemicals business continues much below normal, but the tone is steady; supplies are in some instances short, owing to restricted production. Sal ammoniac is dearer and sodium acetate is likely to harden. Coal-tar products are active, with a further sharp advance in carbolic acid crystals, of which there is a world shortage, with eager buyers. Supplies of cresylic acid are still scarce and prices firm. Among the fixed oils most of the price movements are to lower prices, these including groundnut, linseed, palm and soya oils. Hankow wood is much cheaper on spot; castor is dull and easier in some directions.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary seed	Ammon. chlor.	Acetone	Cassia oil
Caraway oil	Copper	Antimony	Ergot
Caraway seed	sulphate	Ground nut oil	Napthalas
Carbolic acid	Coriander seed	Hydroquinone	(solvent)
crystals	Eucalyptus oil	Lead products	Peppermint oil
Cod-liver oil	Fenugreek seed	Linseed oil	(Jp. dement.)
Dextrin (Amer.)	Heliotropine	Palm oil	Rubber
Ether purif. .720	Maize starch	Soya oil	Vanillin
(ex s.v.m.)	(Dutch)	Tartaric acid	Wood oil
	Methyl	(foreign)	
	salicylate		
	Sal ammoniac		
	Terpin hydrate		

Cablegrams

BERGEN, November 5.—The market for cod-liver oil is advancing, and the quotation for finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil is now 12s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Business is quiet. Mercury has advanced 50c. to \$100 per flask. Menthol is steady at \$4.95 per lb., and peppermint oil in tins is also steady at \$6.25 per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is steady, Kobe No. 1 offering at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and new crop for January-March shipment at 3s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALBUMEN.—Prime Chinese hen is quoted at 2s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and November-December shipment at 2s. 7d. c.i.f.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during April amounted to 6,098 lb. (£45), against 47,754 lb. (£422) in April 1925. During the four months ended April 30 the exports were 352,974 lb. (£2,667), against 207,713 lb. (£1,740) for the corresponding period of 1925.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese refined has shown a further sagging tendency, and the market is very dull. Spot parcels have

been offering down to about £59, and offers for near shipment have been heard of down to £50 c.i.f. There has been, however, no change in high-grade English refined standing at £74 10s. to £75. Cable advices from China are very contradictory, and confidence is lacking. Crude metal is quite nominal. White oxide is £51 10s.

ANTS' EGGS are offered at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Tolu to arrive is firmer at 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. as imported. Spot prices are unchanged at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. To arrive, guaranteed B.P. Copaiaba is quoted at 2s. per lb. c.i.f.

BELLADONNA ROOT is scarce and the new crop appears to be late this year, and worth 5s. per cwt. c.i.f. to come forward. Belladonna leaves are also not ready yet; they will be worth about 6s. c.i.f.

BISMUTH.—The price is still at 10s. per lb. for five-cwt. lots and more, and the tone is very steady. The Canadian output for the first half of this year was officially returned at 6,440 lb.

BUCHE.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during April amounted to 31,229 lb. (£1,389), against 14,147 lb. (£1,213) in April 1925. During the four months ended April 30 the exports were 76,418 lb. (£3,662), against 74,640 lb. (£7,719) for the corresponding period of 1925.

CADMUM.—There is a moderately good demand for Australian metal selling at 1s. 9d. per lb. but other descriptions are still neglected.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is steady, slabs offering at 2s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and October-December shipment at 2s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is dearer at 43s. per cwt. c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quiet but steady at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. c.i.f. for new peel; spot is 80s. for 1924 crop.

CLOVES are quiet, Zanzibar offering on the spot at 93d. to 10d. per lb., and at 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for October-December shipment, while the value of January-March shipment is 9d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended October 30 were nil, and the deliveries 532, leaving a stock of 8,760 bales, against 8,618 bales in 1925 and 18,997 bales in 1924. Up to October 30 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 10,258, against 12,411 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 15,698, against 18,897 last year.

COP-LIVER OIL is dearer, finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil offering at 110s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, and ex wharf 113s. is quoted. For latest Bergen price see cablegram.

COLOCYNTH.—Whole Syrian apple without loose seed, is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. Little or no pulped appears to be available either here or on the Continent.

CONDURANGO is offered at 7d. per lb. c.i.f.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed waterwhite glucose (corn syrup) remain unchanged at 22s. 3d. per cwt. for prompt delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for prompt delivery, is 16s. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 15s. 6d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 22s. 3d. on the spot, and American for prompt delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is unchanged at 21s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. per cwt. for superior. American canary for prompt delivery is dearer at 19s. 3d., and white 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 18s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 17s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b. for shipment.

COTO BARK is offered at 8d. per lb. c.i.f.

ERGOT shows considerable fluctuations, and at one period prices marked a decline of about 1s. per lb., as several tons were disposed of by Russia on the Hamburg market down to 4s. 6d. per lb. Offers are now at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and the spot values are from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. There is a fair hand-to-mouth business on spot, as manufacturers are in short supply. About 30 bags have arrived from Hamburg this week.

HENBANE LEAVES.—New crop German are offered at 55s. per cwt. c.i.f.

JALAP.—Sales of 11 per cent. have been made at 1s. 3d. per lb.; 16 per cent. is quoted at about 1s. 11d. per lb.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Good qualities are scarce, and for good double-peeled yellow 80s. to 85s. per cwt. is wanted, and 35s. for single peel. Decorticated Italian is dearer at 57s. 6d. per cwt., and cut decorticated is 62s. 6d. c.i.f. to come forward. Natural Anatolian or Syrian is quoted at 17s. per cwt. c.i.f. to come forward.

MAGNESIUM is steady, with a small business at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots and sticks, while powder is quoted 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity and quality.

MENTHOL is steadier with sales reported up to 17s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; sellers of October-December quote 16s. 3d., and January-March 15s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Business has been chiefly confined to small lots at the high level of prices. The nearest quotation at the moment is about £16 15s. per bottle, although £16 17s. 6d. to £17 is wanted for retail lots, and business might possibly be done at below the lower figure for fair-sized parcels. These terms apply to delivery on the spot, less the usual discount. Supplies appear to be short.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin to arrive is quoted at 13s. per cwt. c.i.f. and Madras at 12s. c.i.f.

OPIUM remains firm at 2s. 2d. per unit for usual Turkey druggists' on the spot.

SMYRNA, October 12.—"We have been making inquiries lately to ascertain the exact stock of opium that exists both here, Constantinople, and in the growing districts, and to our surprise we find that it is much smaller than what we imagined." The results of our investigations are that the total stock existing does not amount to more than 250 cases in Smyrna, 1,000 cases in Constantinople, and 50 cases in the growing districts, making a total of 1,300 cases of 169 lb. each. There are still nine months ahead before the new crop comes on to replenish the present stock, and the opinion of one of our largest holders is that we shall see the market much higher as stocks diminish. We also are of this opinion, for the demand continues good, Smyrna alone averaging sales from 40 to 50 cases per week. The price to-day for 1lb per cent. morphine analysis is 24s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f."

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27.—The following supplies have reached this market:—Druggists', 1,960; 'softs', 115; and Malatia, 233 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 1,078; 'softs', 114; and Malatia, 335 cases. During the past week sales included:—185 cases druggists' at £T28.60-32; 9 cases 'softs' at £T33; and 17 cases of Malatia at £T27.28. In consequence of the absence of rains some native speculators, as well as a few exporters, purchased a number of cases, with the result that prices advanced sharply. On the other hand, the sterling exchange has increased by 2 to 3 per cent. and has to some extent balanced the parity. At present the market is well sustained and orders can be executed only with difficulty. Yesterday rain commenced to fall in Constantinople, and if this has also taken place in the interior it is likely that large quantities of opium will be thrown on the market."

PEPPER sharply advanced towards the close of last week, fair black Singapore finishing up at 1s. per lb. and October-December at 1s. c.i.f. This week the market opened irregularly and lower. October-December selling down to 11d. c.i.f. and closing on Wednesday at 10d. value, spot declining to 11d. per lb. Lampung is 1s. spot. Sales for shipment include: August-October at 1s. 0d. to 9d.; October-December at 1s. to 9d.; January-March at 1s. 0d. to 10d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. spot and Alleppey 11d. spot. White Muntok is 1s. 7d.; August-October shipment has been sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.; October-December at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.; and January-March at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is quiet at 7d. per lb. on the spot, and for October-November shipment 65s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

QUILLIA.—Square cut is quoted at 34s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

ROSE PETALS.—French red are quoted at 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., an advance of 9d. on previous prices.

RUBBER.—The market has fluctuated violently, and, after dropping fully 2d. per lb., at the close recovered almost 1d. of its loss. The decline in the first place was mainly due to general disappointment at the announcement regarding unused coupons, which resulted in heavy selling by weak holders, the decline being accentuated by heavy selling of "bear" operators. On the top of this there were substantial orders from New York at the lower price, resulting in a quick recovery. In view of the sensitive state of the market, it is very difficult to forecast future happenings. Stocks last week were again increased by 1,061 tons, and the London stock now stands at 42,141 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.), No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet spot and November 1s. 7d.; December, 1s. 8d.; January-March, 1s. 8d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The demand continues slow and the market unsettled, with prices a trifle firmer. **ANISE**.—Spanish is 50s. and Russian 35s. per cwt. **CANARY SEED**.—Mazagan is dearer and sellers are asking 18s. for spot, Saffi 17s. good bold Spanish 30s. to 32s. 6d., and small 24s. **CUMIN SEED**.—Maltese is 30s. to 35s. for spot, and 33s. c.i.f. is quoted for new crop. Morocco is 29s. to 30s. for spot, and 33s. c.i.f. is quoted for new crop. **CORIANDER SEED** is firmer, and 21s. per cwt. is asked for sound on the spot and 20s. c.i.f. is quoted for forward. **FENUGREEK SEED** is firmer at 14s. per cwt. spot, and 13s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. **DILL SEED** is 21s. for spot, and 19s. is quoted c.i.f. for 6 per cent. admixture. **HEMPSEED**.—Manchurian is 15s. per cwt. **LINSEED**.—Morocco is 18s. 9d. per cwt. spot. **MUSTARD SEED**.—English new crop is 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. for yellow.

SENEGAL to arrive is still quoted at 3s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f., but spot is obtainable at 3s.

SHELLAC is firm, the spot value of the usual standard TN orange quality being 185s.; fine orange is 200s. to 325s.; pure

button is 210s.; cakey to free, 175s. to 190s. per cwt. To arrive, TN for November-December shipment has been sold at 175s. to 177s. 6d. c.i.f., and December-January at 177s. c.i.f. For delivery, the sales include December at 182s. 6d. to 181s. to 185s. March at 180s. to 185s.

The landings in London during October were 2,258 packages against 2,746 in 1925, the deliveries 5,319 packages against 5,526, and the stock on October 31, 10,713 packages, consisting of 8,507 Orange, 604 Garnet and 1,602 button, against 8,167 last year. The following figures show the landings, deliveries, and stocks in London in the first ten months of the last three years:—

	1924	1925	1926
Landed	39,366	45,754	49,000
Delivered	48,612	47,389	49,174
Stock, October 31	6,353	8,167	10,173

STRAMONIUM LEAVES are somewhat scarce, offering at 50s. per cwt. c.i.f.

WAX, BEES', is steady. East African is offered at £8 10s. and Benguela at £8 7s. 6d. Abyssinian is £8 5s., Morocco £8 5s. and bleached Calcutta £10 5s. per cwt.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is quiet at 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt. on the spot, with November-December shipment offering at 82s. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

GENERALLY speaking, business remains chiefly of a hand-to-mouth character. Eucalyptus is in fair demand, Japanese peppermint is cheaper in all positions on being pressed for sale, and the outlook is uncertain. Star anise is considered in better demand. Patchouli is very scarce. French oils, owing to the rate of exchange, will probably improve. Caraway oil is dearer, following the advance in seed.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during September, 1926, compared with the same months in 1924 and in 1925, also for the nine months in the respective years:—

	1924	1925	1926
September imports (other lb. than turpentine)	319,040	322,615	230,001
value	£94,886	£71,242	£83,636
Jan.-Sept. imports do. lb.	3,076,137	2,960,151	3,301,477
value	£858,583	£851,508	£1,019,203
September re-exports do. lb.	71,116	95,998	59,390
value	£24,858	£41,261	£20,891
Jan.-Sept. do. do. lb.	791,152	782,447	620,706
value	£280,739	£298,775	£246,426

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is in better demand, most of the recent arrivals having gone direct into consumption. On the spot leads in cases for 5-case lots is quoted 3s. 3d.; single cases, 3s. 4d.; tins in cases, in 5-case lots, is quoted at 3s. 2d.; single cases, 3s. 3d., both less 2½ per cent., but tins in cases without the usual tret allowance. For shipment, November-December, 2s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

CAJUPUT is steady at 2s. 5d. per lb. on the spot.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese white is quoted in original 400 lb. drums at 57s. 6d. per cwt., and the brown in 7 to 8-cwt. drums at 60s., both on the spot and without discount.

CARAWAY is dearer following the price of seed. Rectified is quoted at from 7s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, and crude is 6s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.

CASSIA (80 to 85 per cent.).—Business is reported on the spot at 8s. 1½d. per lb., and November-December shipment is quoted at 6s. 3d. c.i.f., both positions being slightly easier.

CITRONELLA is very quiet; on the spot for Ceylon in original drums, 1s. 6d. per lb. would probably be accepted, and forward, 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. Java is unchanged at 2s. 4d. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 2d. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS continues in fairly good demand, and prices are expected to advance several pence shortly. Quotations range from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., according to cineol content and colour.

GINGER on the spot is quoted at 23s. per lb.

LEMON.—The better-known brands are quoted at 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., and for fair quality 8s. 9d.; old crop, prompt shipment, is offered at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Not much interest appears to be taken in the new crop, which is offered at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. Had it not been for the appreciation in lire, new crop would have been about 5s. per lb.

LIME.—Distilled keeps very firm on the spot, with 34s. to 36s. per lb. quoted; we hear of offers of November-December shipment in the region of 25s. for fair quantities, but as this entails special financial arrangements no business is reported. The hand-pressed is nominal at between 40s. to 50s. per lb.

PATCHOULI is scarce at from about 34s. to 35s. per lb. for Java description.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil appears to be marking time, and prices are practically on the parity of last week; spot sales have been made at the equivalent of

27s. per lb., and up to 28s. is quoted. To arrive November-December shipment is about 27s. 6d. H.G.H. is very scarce on spot, and probably 48s. per lb. would have to be paid; to come forward about 37s. 6d. London terms is quoted. Japanese dementholised is easier both on spot and forward, and business is reported, spot at 9s. 6d. per lb., afloat at 9s. c.i.f., October-December shipment at 8s. e.i.f., and January-March (1927) shipment at 7s. 4*1*2d. per lb. e.i.f.

SASSAFRAS.—American natural is quoted at 4s. per lb.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries indicated during the period October 20 to 27 inclusive:—Anise (Ch.) 55 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs., (Fr.) 20 cs.; bay (B.W.I.), 2 cs.; bergamot (It.), 4 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 5 cs.; cinnamon (Cey.), 1 dm.; clove (Kenya), 5 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 40 cs., (Sp.) 5 brls., 3 dm.; geranium (Alg.) 11 dm., 6 cs., (Fr.) 1 dm.; guaiacum wood (Ger.), 5 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 12 cs.; lemon (It.), 6 es.; lime (B.W.I.), 23 cs., 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ cs., (Br. Guin.) 8 cs., (U.S.) 7 cs.; mandarin (It.), 7 cs.; orange (It.), 10 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 115 cs., (U.S.) 3 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs.; petitgrain (Argent.), 5 cs.; pine (Ger.), 5 cs.; rosemary (U.S.), 2 brls.; rosewood (Fr.), 2 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 3 cs.; undescribed (Br. Ind.) 1 cs., (Fr.) 5 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A FAIR amount of smallish business continues to be done at mostly keen competitive rates. Little business is being done in those products notified last week as being likely to become duty free in due course, and dealers are not holding much in the way of stocks. Salicylates may harden now that carbolic acid has jumped considerably and is rather scarce. Some of the citrates have been advanced, also soda pot-tart, and pulv. seidlitz: increased cost of production is the cause of advances.

ACETANILIDE seems to be irregular, with some offers at 1s. 6*1*2d. for cwt. lots, while other holders keep their price at 1s. 7d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN remains dull, with quotations round about 11s. 6d. to 12s.

ASPIRIN is steady, with the usual demand being received: quotations run from 2s. 3*1*d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity, for best brands. No reduction can possibly be looked for in view of the phenol and salicylic acid position.

BARBITONE shows no change on quotation, but is flat and weak: 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d. per lb. spot.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.)—Quoted prices are unchanged; market steady but rather dull. British, 2s. 1*1*2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. per lb., spot.

BENZONAPHTHOL remains quiet at about 3s. 3d. per lb., in five-kilo. lots.

BENZALDEHYDE.—0.03 is down to as low as 1s. 11d. per lb. for quantities in carboys.

BROMIDES.—Last week's improvement in business is fairly well maintained, but sales have been mostly at keen prices: ammonium, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1*1*2d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8*1*d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10*1*2d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady, with dealers offering parcels of duty paid crystals at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5*1*2d. per lb.

CITRATES.—Makers have raised the price of ferri ammon. cit., B.P. by 1d. per lb., making the list price 2s. 4d.; 28 lb. 2s. 3*1*d., and cwt. lots 2s. 2d. per lb. Ferri et quin. cit. has been advanced 1d. per oz. all round, the price of 100 oz. lots being 8d. per oz.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains slack, and the little business being done is being cut to 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.)—Dealers' spot price of 1s. 9*1*2d. per lb. continues steady.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull at about 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

ETHER.—The price of ether purif., s.g. 0.720, ex s.v.m., has been advanced 1d. per lb., making the price of W. qts. 2s. 5*1*2d., and not less than 12 W. qts. 2s. 5d. per lb.; drums or carboys, 2s. 4*1*2d.; other grades are unchanged.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is easy on a dull market at 7s. per lb. on spot.

HELIOTROPINE is firmer at 5s. 3d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Prices continue to vary a good deal, and much depends on the grade of material; quoted from 2s. 5*1*2d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE has been quiet in demand, with the quoted price now at 3s. 11*1*2d. to 3s. 11*3*d. for quantities in kegs. Forward position doubtful after New Year.

MENTHOL (SYNTHETIC).—Makers quote 11s. to 12s. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—This market seems much steadier, and there is very little material offering to-day under 1s. 4*1*2d. per lb. Some quotations are already at 1s. 5d.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains slack and unsteady at about 15s. 3d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Dutch is dearer at 6*1*2s. per cwt. by ten-case lots, with up to 6*1*s. quoted for single cases. German is unchanged at 5*1*s. to 6*1*s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) continues unchanged at 1s. 9d. per lb., in one-cwt. kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is steady although rather quiet: quoted at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—There is rather a scarcity of powder on spot, and the price is fully 3s. 11d. per lb. Crystals are in fairly free offer at 3s. 9*1*2d. to 3s. 10*1*2d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—Not much business on any account is recorded: prices for spot hold at about 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is fairly steady as quoted from 3s. 11d. per lb., but the demand is poor.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Prices continue keen for any good business in the region of 6d. per lb. and upwards, in two-cwt. drums.

PULV. SEIDLITZ has been advanced 3s. 6d. per cwt. by makers, who quote 6*1*s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots.

RESORCIN remains quiet, but prices are steady at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is likely to harden in sympathy with the phenol position: to-day's price is 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3*1*2d., and up to 1s. 4d. for small quantities.

SALOL is dull and easy as quoted at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) shows no change, with spot offers at about 1s. 8d. per lb. for one-cwt. lots; cheaper forward for quantities.

SODIUM DIETHYLBAREITURATE is slack, with the quoted price at about 9s. per lb.

SODIUM POTASS. TARTRATE (Rochelle salt) has been advanced by 5s. per cwt., prices ranging from 8*1*s. net per cwt. down to 8*1*s. net as to quantity.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—The market seems rather firmer and may advance from to-day's prices: crystals, 1s. 9*1*d. and upwards; powder, 1s. 9d. per lb., for quantities.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levigata* is quiet, with prices unaltered: quantities in kegs are 2s. 7*1*2d., and small lots 2s. 10d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is still very quiet, and dealers would now take down to 11*1*4d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign, for good business.

TERPIN HYDRATE has been advanced to 1s. 8d. per lb. in one quarter.

THYMOL.—While one or two holders might still be willing to take 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. for quantities, most quotations and some sales have been made at 12s. per lb.

VANILLIN.—The market continues disturbed, and the quotation of 19s. per lb. could be eased by 1s. or 2s. per lb.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Argyrol, £467; butanol, £1,750; butyl alcohol, £2,454; cellulose acetate, £355; cocaine hydrochlor., £201; ethyl carbonate, £110; hydroquinone, £299; metaldehyde, £1,110; metol, £226; quinine carbonate, £439; un-described chemicals, £1,982.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 8.

THE flow of business continues much below normal in volume, but the market keeps fairly steady. In some cases, owing to restricted production, supplies are short. Cornish arsenic remains firm. Sal ammoniac is dearer on a short market. Acetate of soda seems likely to harden for the next few months.

ACETIC ACID is steady and in moderate demand: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels: glacial, in barrels, £56; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf.

ACETONE.—British Government specification is nominal at about £65 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. Sales would be at lower rates.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) remains dull, but prices are steady at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1*1*2d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is slightly dearer on a very steady market, with the demand showing improvement: grey galvanising, £21. 17s. 6d. to £22 per ton, in casks, ex store. Cheaper forward.

ARSENIC.—The recent firmness has become accentuated, and the supply of white Cornish actually offering is limited, while clearances were recently made apparently on a considerable scale. The demand has been fairly well maintained so far, and producers' agents are more reserved, asking about £16 to £16 10s. per ton, f.o.r. mines.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been a little more demand, and higher terms are generally quoted, this being due to increased working costs. Makers are now asking about £24 upwards f.o.b. for export, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady, but still very quiet: dealers quote foreign (B.F. quality) at 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., according to quantity.

FORMALDEHYDE is steady but slow of sale: 40 per cent. by volume is £40 per ton, ex wharf.

FORMIC ACID is still neglected, and prices as quoted are little guide to the basis of any actual business: 85 per cent. is £47; 90 per cent., £51 per ton, in carboys, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Commercial quality is slack, with spot parcels offered at £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. per ton, in single bags, ex store. Cheaper for quantities to arrive.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, brown, about £41; white, about £43 per ton, spot; market remains very quiet. Red lead, imported, £37 10s., c.i.f. London. White lead, dry, £36; ground in oil, £37 10s., c.i.f. London. At these cheaper prices there has been quite good business, and the market closes much steadier.

LITHOPHONE is steady, with business rather sluggish for some weeks, but it is likely to improve in the near future when the new year's contracts are being fixed up: Continental 30 per cent. red seal, £20 to £20 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. Cheaper for contracts.

OXALIC ACID on spot is steady at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.; business, however, is small.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Dealers still find business very poor, but prices are steady: spot, 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £27 per ton, in drums, ex store.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is steady, although decidedly slack: 90 to 92 per cent., £24; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains quiet and is in free offer: crystals, 3½d.; powder, 3¾d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is steady but slow of sale; dealers offer commercial quality in two-cwt drums at 5d. to 5½d. per lb. for quantities.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE is very steady, but on the quiet side: yellow, in casks on spot, 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb., same figure quoted forward.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Higher prices are being quoted by dealers, with material really scarce and not much coming to hand from the Continent; further advances are quite possible; dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £31; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM ACETATE.—Continental makers are now only offering for February arrival. The demand on spot is small, but holders are steady at £20 per ton, in casks.

SODIUM CHLORATE is dull and easy at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., in quantities.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—The demand is still slack, but prices are unchanged: dealers quote pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 5s. per ton; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers' prices for pure crystals for home consumers on contract, £15 10s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE.—The London market remains very quiet. Importers' prices to-day are: 95 per cent., £12 7s. 6d.; 96 per cent. refined, £12 15s. per ton f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is also slack, with 100 per cent. basis at docks, London, at £20 per ton, and 21s. 6d. per cwt.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE is steady and fairly active at about 4d. per lb., and perhaps a shade less for large quantities.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is dull: dealers offer 60/62 per cent. solid at £10 5s., and broken at £11 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, to arrive.

SULPHUR.—There is a good steady demand for American crude on the basis of about £5 17s. 6d., delivered Manchester, and quotations for Italian refined are firmly held on the basis of £12 to £12 5s. for flowers, and £10 to £10 5s. for rolls delivered London warehouses.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Active markets continue to be recorded, with high prices for those products affected by the coal strike well maintained. Carbolic acid crystals have advanced sharply on a firm and short market. Cresylic acid and creosote oil stand firm. Pitch shows no sign of breaking. ANILINE OIL is unchanged on the nominal quotation of 9½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid.

ANILINE SALT is quoted at about 9½d., packages extra, carriage paid; supplies scarce; market nominal. BETANAPHTHOL is quoted on a short market at about 1s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid.

TOLUOL.—Continental is moving actively: commercial 90's, 2s. 5d.; pure, 2s. 11d. per gallon, c.i.f., drums free.

XYLOL.—Market remains quiet: pure, 3s. 6d.; commercial, about 2s. 9d. per gallon, at works.

CARBOLIC ACID.—There has been great activity during the last few days. There are many eager buyers at 7d. per lb. for ice crystals, but there is a world shortage of the product. Continental makers are heavily oversold, and British makers are sold until the end of the year. There seems every indication of higher prices, as many buyers cannot cover what appears to be urgent requirements, and are competing for the very small quantity of material that is available.

CRESYLIC ACID.—Supplies of pale and refined are still scarce; prices remain firm. Makers are obtaining 2s. 6d. per gallon for standard pale, and 3s. for refined. CREOSOTE OIL stands very firm, with prices at 8½d. to 9d. per gallon, ex works, and 9½d. to 9¾d. f.o.b. in bulk quantities. NAPHTHALENE is firm as quoted from the Continent: flakes and balls, £15 10s. f.o.b. Hamburg; powder not quoted; crude naphthalene, £8 5s. per ton, ex works. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is still more or less idle, with the price at £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. PYRIDINE is idle and easy as offered at 15s. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH.—Active markets with the tone firm are recorded, with the prices quoted from 177s. 6d. to 200s. per ton f.o.b. East Coast. Export licences continue to be granted freely. Although the market is very firm it is possible that the highest point in values has been reached.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A FEW alterations in prices are recorded, and with the exception of American turpentine these movements are to lower levels. Business as a whole has again been very quiet. ACID OILS continue slack, and quoted prices are irregular: coconut-palm kernel, 40s.; groundnut, 33s.; soya, 28s. spot. CASTOR about unchanged on quotation, but the market is still dull: pharmaceutical, 48s.; first pressings, 43s.; second pressings, 41s. spot, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT continues quiet at about level prices: deodorised, spot, 50s. 6d.; Cochin, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.; Ceylon, 44s. 3d., c.i.f. COTTON is unchanged, and business quiet: deodorised, 45s.; common edible, 43s.; soapmaking, 41s.; crude, 37s. spot. GROUNDNUT is easier on a dull market: deodorised, spot, 50s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 42s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Business remains quiet: deodorised, 47s. 6d.; crude, 43s. 6d. spot. PALM.—A further slight reduction in prices of most grades is recorded, with the market still slack: Lagos, 36s. 6d.; softs, 36s. 9d.; mediums, 35s. 9d.; hards, 37s.; bleached, 39s. spot. RAPE is quiet and easy as quoted: refined, 50s.; crude, about 48s. spot. SOYA is easier and still quiet: deodorised, 45s.; crude, about 40s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—The market has been quiet and values are easier for all positions; on spot, 31s. 6d.; November-December, 30s. 1½d.; January-April, 30s. 3d.; May-August, 20s. Boiled oil, 33s. 6d. spot. Hull, on spot, 31s. 10½d.; November-December, 30s. 9d.; January-April, 30s. 6d.; May-August, 30s. 3d. TURPENTINE has shown considerable irregularity amidst sharp fluctuations. On the sharp rise in America up to about 88 cents at Savannah, London prices responded to a fair extent up to about 64s. 6d., having been quoted for spot at one time, but the tendency since has been reactionary, and the position is still unsettled. Spot closes at 62s. 6d. per cwt.; November-December, 62s. 9d.; January-April, 63s. 9d.; May-June, 64s. Deliveries for last week were again good at 1,791 barrels, making a total of 92,459 barrels since the beginning of the year, against 76,868 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks here amount to 19,270 barrels, which, together with 24,495 barrels afloat, makes the total London visible supply 43,765 barrels, which compares with 59,290 barrels at the same date last year. There seems to be a good deal of manipulation, and the immediate outlook is uncertain. RESIN was again dull with a slow demand, but prices have held up fairly well. C.i.f. quotations for American shipment are about as follows:—E to I 27s. 5d., K.M. 27s. 7½d., W.G. 31s. 9d., and W.W. 34s. 10d. Spot quotations are about 6d. over these rates, delivery ex-wharf. WOOD.—Hankow on spot in barrels is much cheaper at 76s. per cwt. on a quiet market.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Solvent naphthas are slightly cheaper. Fuel oils are quoted dearer. Lubricating oils are unchanged on spot, but are likely to be affected in due course by big advances in freight rates. BENZOL.—Continental standard motor is moving at about 2s. 2d. per gallon, filled into buyer's tank wagons. Prices for pure and crude are nominal. FUEL OIL.—Prices are dearer: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax continues quiet at 3d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered c.i.f. U.K. port at £24 10s. per ton. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged and firm. American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; 7½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 1d. barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS are dull, and prices as quoted are easy: Special No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 1, £25 5s.; No. 2, £22 15s.; No. 3 half-white, £21 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £14 17s. 6d. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are slightly cheaper this week: 90 to 160, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.; heavy 90 to 190, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Quoted prices are about the same, with the market quiet: white to snow white, £38 to £57 10s.; yellow, £17 17s. 6d. to £22; red etc., £16 15s.; dark stiff green, about £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf,

London. LUBRICATING OILS.—There has been no actual change in spot prices, but some upward movement may take place as freights have already advanced 12s. a ton, and space for cargo is limited on account of the rush of shipments of coal: on spot, pales, £10 7s. 6d. to £23 5s.; reds, £12 12s. 6d. to £23 5s.; dark cylinders, £13 to £34; filtered cylinders, £20 5s. to £33 15s. per ton, loss 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is offering on spot at £15 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

DURING the month of June Bulgaria exported 750 kilos of rose oil, valued at 43,739,931 levas, to the following countries: Great Britain, 50 grams; United States, 66 kilos; France, 609 kilos; Switzerland, 75 kilos. Exports of rose oil during the first six months of the present year totalled 1,464 kilos, valued at 84,991,864 levas. These figures are published by the Bulgarian Statistical Bureau.

Chilian Iodine

IN a statement issued by the Nitrate Producers' Association referring to the large reserves of nitrate grounds belonging to the Chilian Government, reference is made to the fact that after the exhaustion of the grounds containing raw material workable for nitrates, much ground with a high percentage of iodine could be recovered. The statement adds that there is sufficient iodine to fill the world's needs for several centuries, and points out that the present productive capacity of Chilian iodine far exceeds the present world's demand.

Turkish Opium Exports

FROM statistics which are now available, it appears that the total production of opium in Turkey in 1924 amounted to 2,500 cases, or approximately 150,000 kilos. On the other hand, exports of opium from Turkey in that year totalled 358,019 kilos, consigned to the following countries:—

	Kilos		Kilos
Belgium ..	5,606	Italy ..	15,208
Egypt ..	6,266	Netherlands ..	111,651
France ..	79,009	Syria ..	2,005
Germany ..	54,535	United States ..	11,532
Great Britain ..	36,699	Other countries ..	17,873
Greece ..	17,635		

Persian Tragacanth Exports

THE following table gives the exports of tragacanth from Persia during the past three years, in batman (1 batman = 6.48 lb.) :—

	1923	1924	1925
Great Britain ..	87,346	144,312	110,349
Brit. India ..	113,278	72,827	61,446
Iraq ..	29,755	31,967	23,373
Russia ..	10,872	22,558	149,589
United States ..	52,840	50,991	31,669
Total	330,789	340,936	421,171

United States Drug Imports

THE following table gives the imports of certain drugs, together with the countries of origin, into the United States during the month of July, 1927:—

	lb.		lb.
Cinchona ..	195,774	Opium ..	12,135
Netherlands ..	182,824	Turkey ..	9,365
Ecuador ..	11,250	France ..	1,520
Ceylon ..	1,700	Greece ..	1,250
Liquorice extract ..	95,797	Senna ..	81,027
Spain ..	87,663	British India ..	46,201
Liquorice root ..	663,975	Egypt ..	29,982
Spain ..	632,435	France ..	4,844
Great Britain ..	17,476		
Germany ..	13,670	Quinine sulphate ..	70,000
Nux vomica ..	407,022	Netherlands ..	10,000
British India ..	380,716	Japan ..	60,000
Great Britain ..	26,306		

Bandoeng Quinine Factory

THE annual report of the Bandoeng Quinine Factory for the business year 1925 states that work proceeded normally. The net profit available for distribution amounts to fl. 897,176, out of which holders of preference shares will receive 9 per cent., requiring fl. 288,000, and ordinary shareholders 6 per cent. (= fl. 48,000). After placing fl. 100,000 to the reserve fund a sum of fl. 461,176 is available for distribution in the ratio of 85 per cent. = fl. 392,000,

to the holders of ordinary shares, 7½ per cent. = fl. 34,588, to the members of the board, and 7½ per cent. = fl. 34,588, to the directors. Consequently a total of fl. 444,000 is being distributed to the holders of ordinary shares, representing a dividend of 55 per cent.

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table gives the exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the first six months of 1925 and 1926:—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	Jan.-June, 1925	Jan.-June, 1926	Jan.-June, 1925	Jan.-June, 1926
Great Britain ..	381,000	361,667	kilos	kilos
British India ..	59,000	—	—	—
France ..	—	16,537	—	18,819
Germany ..	—	—	10,122	20,745
Japan ..	207,000	337,185	216,069	128,563
Netherlands ..	1,861,000	2,254,302	450,966	507,126
Other countries ..	5,000	—	—	—
Total	2,513,000	2,969,691	677,157	675,253

Exports of quinine from Java during the first six months of 1926 totalled 78,725 kilos, against 96,820 kilos during the same period of 1925.

Jamaica Honey

THE Department of Science and Agriculture, Jamaica, has issued the following circular:—

"It has been brought to the attention of the Government of Jamaica that certain erroneous statements with regard to the purity and cleanliness of Jamaica honey have been circulated on the Continent of Europe. It is therefore considered desirable to make a public statement with regard to this matter which has been prepared by the Government Inspector of Apiaries.

"(1) The honey produced in Jamaica is gathered by the hive bee (*Apis mellifera*), and is not obtained from wild bees.

"(2) All honey is gathered by the bees in standard Langstroth hives fitted with queen excluders so as to ensure that there is no brood in the supers. No apiary in Jamaica is known in which bees are kept in turned-down boxes or skeps.

"(3) All honey is extracted by centrifugal separators.

"(4) The honey is strained by the bee-keepers and again by the exporters of the honey. No honey is exported in tins except by special order. Jamaica honey is exported in barrels containing 25 gallons. Very few secondhand barrels are used.

"(5) Mr. A. I. Root, of the A. I. Root Co., of New York, and Dr. Miller, two well-known experts on honey in the United States, besides other authorities on the subject, have stated that pure Jamaica honey is equal to and not surpassed in flavour and quality by any honey produced in any other part of the world. The honeys obtained from logwood, lignum vitae, cashew and mangrove are equal to the light amber honeys produced in other parts of the world."

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	October 27	November 3
Amsterdam ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12,12½—12,12½	12,11½—12,12½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20,39—20,40	20,37—20,38
Brussels ..	Belga to £	25.22½	34,85½—34,86½	34,83—34,84
Calcutta ..	Pt. per rupee	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Constantinople ..	Pst. to £	110	980—990	960—970
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18,159	18,22—18,24	18,22—18,24
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	399—402	397—401
Hong Kong ..	T. to \$	22½—23½	1—113½—113½	23½—23½
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	112½—112½	112½—112½
Kobe ..	Yen	24,584	24½d.—24½d.	24½d.—24½d.
Lisbon ..	Escu	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid ..	Pes. to £	25.22½	32,10—32,13	32,00—32,02
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4,86½	4,84½—4,84½	4,84—4,84½
New York ..	\$ to £	4,86½	4,86½—4,86½	4,84½—4,84½
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18,159	19,38—19,42	19,35—19,38
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	158½—159	148½—148½
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	27½d.—27½d.	27½d.—27½d.
Sofia ..	Lev to £	25.22½	665—680	670—680
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18,159	18,14½—18,15	18,15—18,16
Switzerland ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	25,13—25,14	25,13—25,14
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24,02	34,34—34,36	34,33—34,38
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	43—44	42—45



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

An Ill-Founded Rumour

SIR.—May we ask for the hospitality of your column to contradict a rumour which is being circulated in the trade by ill-disposed persons to the effect that we are closing down this week through lack of fuel? There is absolutely no truth whatever in this rumour. In common with all other manufacturers, we are having to pay exorbitant prices for fuel, which extra cost it is impossible for us to recover in the prices of our goods, but that is quite another question.—Yours faithfully,

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.
D. LLOYD HOWARD, Director.

Ilford, Essex.

Mr. Watson Explains

SIR.—I have been pressed very strongly from different quarters to withdraw my resignation of membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me to use your paper to make my position clear, if I can, to those who for so many years considered me worthy of their votes. In the first place let me say that my resignation was not the hasty act it is thought by some to have been—I had learned (some days before) what was to be proposed at the October council meeting, and I had therefore time to consider my action (my information was not exactly correct, or else the programme was slightly altered, but in any case, the important factors remained). Although I regretted intensely giving up work in the interests of our craft—work which was to me enjoyable, if often worrying, I thought, and I still think, my protest could take no other adequate form. For the offence against Mr. Lee is more rank than many realise, not to speak of the outrage the whole proceeding is to all decent precedents. Here is some of the history:

(1) Two years ago Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed Mr. Lee for the Vice-presidency. Not a word then about his dangerous connection with company pharmacy.

(2) With the consent, I believe, of both Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Nugent, Mr. Lee was elected a member of the Legislation Committee when formed, and as Vice-President of the Society Mr. Lee was chairman all through of that committee. Again no suggestion of his unfitness.

(3) Mr. Lee and myself, with Mr. Fitzpatrick's expressed approval, were chosen by that committee to negotiate with the Government regarding the proposed Pharmacy Bill, and along with Mr. Meeke, we had one or two preliminary interviews at Government buildings (Mr. Nugent was not elected till later to the Legislation Committee). Still not a word about Mr. Lee being a danger.

(4) Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Nugent did not shrink from sending out for the last election (about a fortnight before Mr. Lee became dangerous) a circular jointly signed by themselves and Mr. Lee in which circular all the signatories appealed for votes for each other. Had Mr. Lee not yet been discovered to be dangerous?

(5) A fortnight after that election Mr. Lee had become a menace, and Mr. Nugent proposed Mr. Fitzpatrick for the Presidency, accepting for himself the office of Vice-President.

(6) But that is not quite all, for, as if to make the insult to Mr. Lee quite complete, Mr. Nugent actually waited until Mr. Lee had been proposed for the Chair before proposing his candidate, who, by the way, took the unique course of voting for himself for the Presidency, although Mr. Lee had already declined to vote.

The setting forth of these facts ought, I think, to make it clear that Mr. Lee's connection with company pharmacy was a mere pretext for refusing him the reward which was his due. I do not think the good interests of pharmacy can be served by such action, and as, in any case, I could not feel the necessary respect

for a President and Vice-President elected in such circumstances, I cannot alter my decision to resign from the Council. If I can be of service to Irish pharmacy I am still at its service, and I shall still, although not on the council, do anything I can to improve the conditions of our calling. But there are men still on the council—some for many years and some more recently elected (and for the several of the latter I voted when they stood for election)—who will, I have no doubt, work as disinterestedly for pharmacy as those of us who recently resigned. Some of these remaining members supported the proposal to which I objected, but I think they will eventually realise, if they have not already done so, that they were deceived by the sudden raising of the "Bogus Company" cry. The company pharmacy question is no doubt momentous, but I do not think the deposition of Mr. Lee is likely to help in any way towards a reasonable settlement of it.—Yours faithfully,

D. M. WATSON.

Dublin

Poison-Cupboard Problem

SIR.—The Regulation dealing with the storage of drugs coming under the Dangerous Drugs Acts states that such drugs shall be kept in a locked cupboard, the key of which shall be in the possession of the pharmacist or his qualified assistant. "Xrayser III" raises the question (C. & D., October 30, p. 663) as to what the position would be if the cupboard was (1) unlocked with the key absent, (2) unlocked with the key in position, (3) locked with the key left in position? I think that, having regard to the wording of the Regulation, not any one of these three positions would be sufficient to satisfy a visiting inspector. Leaving out of the question the *reductio ad absurdum* that to be strictly kept in the cupboard the drugs could not be used at all, I think it is pretty plain that what is intended and expected is that the chemist should keep the key in his pocket, unlock the cupboard when a drug is required, take out the bottle containing that drug, lock the cupboard up again, use the drug for dispensing or other legitimate purpose, unlock the cupboard to replace it and then lock it up again. If the chemist has just dispensed a prescription coming under the Act and has placed the finished medicament on the side waiting for the customer to call back for it or for it to be sent out, does this also come under the lock-and-key proviso? Or, again, if the pharmacist is using some morph. hyd. on the dispensing counter when the inspector walks in, he leaves it there to go round to the front counter to attend to the visitor, and the inspector walks straight round to the back and finds a "dangerous" drug at liberty, what would he say? The chemist would explain that he was just using it, and the inspector might retort that he had heard that tale before. Unfortunately there are many pits into which chemists are likely to fall before they know all about the requirements of inspectors, and unless the Act is administered in a spirit of reasonableness, I am afraid that many of us will get into trouble quite innocently before the position is finally elucidated.—Yours, etc.,

LOCKER (1/11).

The Chemist as Public Safeguard

SIR.—"Xrayser III" comments on the suggestion that the chemist in business is the one public safeguard against charlatanism (C. & D., October 23, p. 631), and says that he is left wondering. Up to a certain point the chemist may claim to hold this position, but there are large numbers of the public who do not wish to be so safeguarded, and are always ready to be taken in by any specious advertisement. We have only to look at the operations of the market quack, who, after making extravagant claims about the efficacy of his cure, is able to unload his stock of coloured water or innocuous pills to the assembled crowd at his own valuation. On a larger scale a similar process, unfortunately, is conducted through the advertisement columns of the public press; there are always people ready to read such advertisements and to purchase the article, and if their usual chemist is unwilling to supply them they simply transfer their custom to one who is troubled by no scruples in the matter, so that in self-defence the conscientious chemist is often compelled to sell goods which he would much rather not sell.

The only time, therefore, in which the chemist can act as a safeguard to his customers is when they ask his advice and accept his word. Even then the chemist has to be very tactful; whatever may be his knowledge of the composition or the value of an article, he must be careful not to decry it openly, or he might find himself in further difficulties. Let us take an imaginary example: a proprietary is put on the market consisting of a single drug, under a coined name, which may or may not hide its identity; the advertisements claim that it will cure all kinds of complaints almost instantaneously, and the public roll up cheerfully paying double the price which the chemist charges for the same drug which he has packed and sold for years under its proper designation; how is it possible to protect a public which will do this kind of thing?—Faithfully yours,

EXPLOITED (25/10).

Tact in Advertising

SIR.—The series of articles entitled "Recapturing Lost Trade" affords many useful hints in this direction; but a part of the paragraph dealing with the Babies' Welfare Department (*C. & D.*, October 30, p. 656) is open to criticism. I refer to the letter suggested to be sent on the occasion of a birth; this is, to my mind, certainly not in very good taste, although perhaps not offending so much in this respect as some of the horrible effusions which are sometimes sent to families who have lost a relation by death. If one is going to try this form of advertising by letter, it should be rendered as free from objection as possible. One neighbour of mine had six or seven letters advertising perambulators, and three callers, two of them before the baby was born! He was so disgusted that he went to London for all his requirements, where, as he said, nobody knew him.

Faithfully yours,
P. R. N. (2/11).

How to Deal with Cutting

SIR.—In a recent issue of one of the trade house-organs I have just read an article on price maintenance in general and the P.A.T.A. in particular. The article suggests that the younger generation can have had no experience of retail pharmacy before that body came into existence. My own experience of the retail trade dates from nearly the same year as the founding of the P.A.T.A., and I am quite willing to admit that price cutting at that time was a very great evil, and that the P.A.T.A. has done a lot of good work to stop such cutting—by chemists. But it is unable to stop price cutting by other traders, and that is what the younger generation in business—and some of the older ones, myself included—cannot understand. When a good customer buys an article which is protected at sixpence and then goes further along and sees it displayed in a window at fourpence he will certainly come back and tell one about it, and the chemist cannot enter into an explanation of the ideals of the P.A.T.A. over the counter, especially in face of a customer who is smarting under the thought that he has paid 50 per cent. more than he need have done. How, then, is the chemist to meet such a position? Well, having complained for some time without effect, he might declare war on the P.A.T.A. This, however, would not be my method of dealing with the trouble, as I believe in upholding the P.A.T.A. in principle, even if it is not so effectual as it might be in practice. A better method is to have a mental black list of those goods which are protected and yet are not protected; and it should not be difficult for a pharmacist who knows and is known to his customers to get them on to something which has a real minimum price—not a difficult matter in these days when proprietaries are duplicated many times over. While certain protected lines are cut regularly by outside dealers, other proprietaries which show an equally good margin of profit are sold at the proper figure; and the only deduction possible is that some manufacturers really try to see that prices are upheld and supplies stopped if necessary, while others join a price protection scheme to secure goodwill, and then do not worry who sells their goods so long as they get an increased turnover.

Yours, etc.,

CUTLESS (19/10).

Legal Queries

V. J. D. (2/11).—Tinct. iodi is not a scheduled poison.

W. T. C. (23/10).—You should enter an objection to the registration of a trade-mark which you consider infringes a name you have employed for a preparation. The article on trade-marks in the *C. & D. Diary* tells how this is done.

A. P. (18/10).—Can a limited company take out an insurance policy on the life of its managing director when he does not owe the company any money? In other words, is reliance upon the managing director's business knowledge sufficient insurable interest? [In our view the company has not an insurable interest in the life of the managing director. To make a policy valid the insurable interest must be definite and capable of valuation. There have been several decisions which show that persons who merely have a pecuniary interest in the success of a business have no insurable interest in the life of the person who manages or controls it. Although it has been held that an individual who had advanced money to conduct the business of a company may have an insurable interest in the life of the managing director and promoter, we do not see how the company itself could have an insurable interest.]

T. L. (22/10) states that his mother made a will in 1900, leaving all her property to her husband or, should he predecease her, to "T. L." and his brother A. Nothing was left to another brother, B, with whom the family has had nothing to do for about twenty years. The husband died in 1904 and the brother A in 1906. Immediately after the death of the latter "T. L.'s" mother made a fresh will, leaving all her estate to "T. L." Recently his mother died, but shortly before her death she destroyed the 1906 will. She told several friends that she had destroyed the will and intended making another. She also said that "T. L." would inherit everything. "T. L." has applied for probate of the 1900 will, but his brother B has entered a caveat, and claims that his mother died intestate. What should "T. L." do? ["T. L." should immediately place the matter in the hands of a solicitor. If it can be proved that his mother intended to revoke the will of 1906 only upon the assumption that she would make a fresh will which would be effective, the doctrine of "dependent relative revocation" might apply, and the Probate Court might then allow either the 1906 will or the 1900 will, or both of them together, to be proved.]

C. A. C. (25/10) refers to the paragraph in the *C. & D. Diary* which says that the Board of Customs and Excise do not interfere with the sale by qualified chemists and druggists of small quantities of rectified spirits (say, 5 oz.) for medical and scientific purposes, and says he has for the past two and a half years taken advantage of it to supply small quantities to chemists and hospitals. During September he supplied eight lots of 5 oz. each to different chemists. The local officer of Customs and Excise now objects that this selling is not a matter of occasional sales, and that the wholesale druggists' spirits of wine licence (£10) should be taken out. "C. A. C." asks if this is right, seeing that drapers supply eau de Cologne and other spirituous perfumes without licence, and a chemist may sell spirit ether nit, B.P., without a spirits licence. [We think that if the matter were put to the Board they would uphold the views of their local officer that the spirits of wine licence should be taken out, on the ground that the sales were so frequent as not to be occasional. As to the articles referred to as being sold without licence, it has to be kept in mind that these are not "intoxicating liquors" within the meaning of the Licensing Acts; rectified spirits are. There is also the fact that the concession by the Board as to rectified spirits was made prior to the passing of the Act (Finance Act, 1911) which instituted the wholesale chemists' spirits of wine licence. As this has been held, rightly or wrongly, to require a justices' licence for its grant, the position of "C. A. C." might be difficult if he were proceeded against for selling without the licence.]

H. V. (29/10).—A girl, aged 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, is employed by her father in his business at a weekly wage of 15s. Must she be insured under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes? [Yes.]

F. N. (29/10) asks what operations exactly are covered by a compounder's spirit licence. [A compounder's licence authorises the holder to make for sale British compounds (gin, liqueurs, cordials, etc.). The holder can also warehouse in a duty-free warehouse under the regulations on drawback British compounded spirits compounded by him from spirits on which the duty has been paid. The licence also entitles the holder to export or ship as stores on drawback from his licensed premises tinctures including medicinal spirits, flavouring essences and perfumed spirits made by him from duty-paid spirits and also spirits of wine under the regulations. A licensed compounder can also sell compounded spirits or spirits of wine in quantities not less than two gallons or one dozen reputed quart or two dozen reputed pint bottles.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

D. W. T. (19/6).—SCOUR MIXTURE FOR CALVES.—This preparation is of a dark-brown colour, has the consistency of a thin syrup, and the s.g. 1.008. It yields 7 per cent. solids on drying at 100° C., and 0.3 per cent. of ash. Its odour is fairly strong, and recalls both cloves and creosote, which are probably the medicinal components. The solids consist mainly of a sugar, apparently liquid glucose. The colour appears to be due to a vegetable drug, which simulates rhubarb in some of its properties. Arsenic, mercury and ammonium salts were sought with negative result.

Verax (9/9).—POWDER FOR BEETLES AND COCKROACHES ON BOARD SHIP.—This is a white powder having an alkaline reaction, which appears to be simply commercial sodium aluminate.

C. R. W. (22/9).—BOOKS ON ELECTROPLATING.—Canning's "Practical Handbook of Electroplating, etc." (4s. 6d., W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham); Hughes' "Modern Electroplating" (16s., Frowde); Watt's "Electroplating" (5s., Lockwood).

J. S. W. (25/9).—RUBBER SOLVENT.—This is a colourless liquid, s. g. 1.456, entirely volatile at 100° C., and was found to consist of benzol 15 parts and carbon tetrachloride 85 parts by volume. The mixture has the advantage of being non-inflammable.

L. & F. (27/9).—SERGE REVIVER.—The two samples submitted, one marked "Blue," the other "Black," were both found to consist entirely of borax, except for a little blue dye. The proportion of dye is so small that either powder is only very pale blue in colour, although the "Black" one is a trifle darker than the "Blue." The dye appears to be methylene blue.

A. R. (12/10).—INCONTINENCE OF URINE and frequent micturition in a man of seventy are most probably due to enlarged prostate and cystitis. The enlargement of the prostate prevents the bladder being completely emptied, and a certain amount of "residual urine" remains in the bladder. This leads to bacterial infection (so causing the cystitis). It is necessary to pass a catheter and find out if there is residual urine, and how much. If there is much it is necessary to resort to regular catheterisation. The patient should see a doctor accustomed to dealing with this class of case.

Rhei (13/10).—We are unable to give you a formula for the proprietary ointment to which you refer.

S. S. H. (14/10).—There is no text book published that covers the whole of the syllabus for the pharmaceutical examinations. A list of books suitable for students was given in the educational number, August 14, p. 342.

W. W. M. (14/10).—There are very few positions as dispensers on passenger liners, generally the medical officers do this work. Application should be made to steamship companies for information on the subject.

G. E. (18/10).—VALUE OF BUSINESSES.—The period for which both shops have been opened is too short to allow of goodwill to be attached to the name. The lease in each case is of some monetary value. In the case of No. 1 shop the value would be approximately £1,150 to £1,250. In the case of No. 2 there is less time by one year, but the value of turnover has beaten the other. That is a good selling point, but is difficult to turn into cash on a two years' basis. The rent and rates are higher, the stock is less, but the prospects seem better; the value would vary between £1,100 and £1,200, but holding on a little longer might easily put on £500 value in both cases.

L. M. (19/10).—COLOURING POWER OF MALT.—A wort is made by washing 50 grams of ground malt (in a glass beaker of about 500 c.c. capacity) with 360 c.c. of distilled water heated to produce a final temperature of 150° F. (water temperature required is usually between 155° and 159° F.). The beaker is covered with a clock-glass and maintained at 150° F. for one hour on a water bath, with stirring at ten minute intervals. The mash is washed into a flask graduated to 515 c.c., cooled to 60° F. made up to the mark. After well shaking it is passed through a large ribbed filter paper into a dry flask, the first 50 c.c. or thereabouts being returned. The filtrate is used to determine the specific gravity. (To calculate brewers' pounds of extract per standard quarter (of 336 lb.) the excess of specific gravity over water (as 1,000) is multiplied by 3.36.) The colour of the wort is determined by a Lovibond tintometer in a 1-inch cell against special colour units (series "52" glasses). The matchings should not change on reversing the glasses, and test cell. Standard methods of malt analysis are given in a report issued by the Institute of Brewing ("Journal Institute of Brewing," 1922, vol. 28, p. 775-786).

F. H. R. (25/10).—BLACK Currant COUGH LINCTUS.—

Ac. sulph. arom.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Tr. capsici	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Ext. ipecac. liq.	...	...	...	xx.
Syr. ribis nig.	...	...	...	5 <i>xx.</i>
Glycerini	...	...	...	1 <i>b. j.</i>
Mel. depurati	...	...	...	5 <i>xx.</i>
Syr. rheados	...	...	ad	5 <i>xxxvij.</i>

Dose: 3*j.*

E. S. (25/10).—We do not know the composition of the ointment to which you refer, but probably a compound ichthyol ointment would meet your requirements.

G. L. H. (27/10).—GLYCERIN, LEMON AND HONEY MIXTURE.—See *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 248.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1876

Forming a Botanical Garden

It is reserved for the working men of Tyldesley and Atherton to strike out a new idea in botanical gardens. They have clubbed together and formed a sort of joint-stock company, with shares of £1 each, 130 of these having been taken up by 97 members. With the money they have secured two acres of land, pleasantly situate, and containing a lovely dell. The spot thus selected they mean by their own efforts to turn into a Botanical Garden. Every evening for some months past they have been busy with their spades, digging and delving, making winding walks and raising banks; diligently working with their own hands to lay out and utilise the ground. Shortly the "landscape gardening" will be complete, and the beds ready for planting. A cottage at the entrance of the enclosure is intended for the occupation of one resident member, who is to act as librarian and custodian. The books belonging to the two societies are to be entrusted to his care. The grand old gardener and his wife would have rejoiced over the undertaking.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Heat, Sources of.—The available sources of heat energy are: (1) Radiation from the sun; (2) terrestrial heat (conveyed by conduction or by convection as currents of water and air); (3) chemical combustion; (4) mechanical work (friction); (5) physical changes (e.g., liquefaction of gases and solidification of liquids); (6) electrical currents. For practical purposes the chief source of heat is the chemical combustion of coal in air. This is (a) burnt direct in fire-grates, (b) used to generate steam or electricity for power purposes, (c) converted into town or other combustible gas. The cost per heat unit depends upon the cost of production and transportation, but the economic value includes also efficiency in use. Thus electricity is clean and convenient for many purposes, but costly, owing to losses in conversion of electrical energy into thermal energy. Steam or hot water can be used with great efficiency providing heat loss is prevented by insulation of pipes conveying the heating medium (temperature attainable is limited by steam pressure, and is ordinarily about 100° C.). For heat production on a small scale, or in processes requiring high temperatures, or discontinuous working, town gas is most economical, owing to control of heat production, as well as excellent efficiency from a calorific standpoint.

Heliotropine, or piperonal [$C_6H_5(O_2CH_2)CHO$], is the methylene-ether of protocatchuic aldehyde. This substance is one of the most important of the older synthetic perfumes. It forms the basis of all those perfumes sold under the name of heliotrope or "cherry pie." The addition of 10 per cent. of vanillin is useful in "rounding off" the crudeness of over-strong odour. Heliotropine blends well with most other odours, such as coumarin, lemon, and bergamot. The natural flower essence, prepared from *Heliotropum Peruvianum*, is, of course, far more delicate. Heliotropine is a crystalline body melting at 37°. The whole of the output of this body is to-day made from safrol, one of the constituents of camphor oil, and which is also present to a large extent in oil of sassafras. Safrol is separated from crude camphor oil by fractional distillation, and is then isomerised into isosafrol by treatment with alcoholic potash. The isosafrol is purified by rectification and is then oxidised by means of chromic acid. The resulting heliotropine is purified by steam distillation and ultimate conversion into its sodium bisulphite derivative. This body is sometimes adulterated with terpin hydrate. Most substances sold under fancy names resembling heliotropine are merely impure heliotropine, sometimes mixed with a little benzaldehyde or vanillin. Heliotropine should be kept in a dark cool place; temperatures just below its melting point, and strong light affect its odour adversely. On this account heliotropine is often preserved from decomposition by storing as alcoholic solution.

Hellebore, as Poison.—Black hellebore contains toxic glucosides, but as these are not scheduled it is not officially required to be labelled "Poison." White hellebore contains a toxic alkaloid, and comes under Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Green hellebore is said to contain similar constituents to the white variety, but clear definition is lacking. Being irritants, vomiting and demulcents are indicated in cases of poisoning. The reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales occasionally record a case of death from one or other of the hellebores—e.g., in 1870, 1876, 1886, 1890 and 1903—and a similar instance occurred in Scotland in 1893.

Hemidesmus Root.—*Hemidesmus Indicus* or Indian sarsaparilla is the root of a climbing shrub belonging to the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ* growing in India and Ceylon. It differs from sarsaparilla in having a loose bark and transverse cracks, and often has portions of the slender aerial stems with opposite leaf scars. It has a pleasant odour, recalling that of tonka beans, and a sweetish aromatic taste. It is but little used now, and chiefly in the form of syrup as a flavouring agent.

Hemp.—The typical variety of the plant, *Cannabis Sativa*, is that cultivated throughout Asia to a large extent, and also in Continental Europe. The value of the fibre varies according to the soil in which it is cultivated. In India it is found that if the plant is allowed to flower, either male or female flowers, the fibre is depreciated, hence when the plant is kept for seed the fibre obtained from the stem is of comparatively low value. A rich moist soil where sand and clay are mixed with much humus does well for it. A light poor soil, if well manured, will produce a crop for several years in succession. One of the best grades of hemp is grown in the Romagna of Italy on rich strong friable loam well manured. The plains of Hungary are also peculiarly adapted to the crop. In this country it does well in Lincolnshire. The ash of the plant contains 42.05 per cent. of lime, 7.48 of potash and 3.22 of phosphoric acid. Hemp seed is also used largely in commerce; the seed grown in Holland is most esteemed, but fine-grown English seeds are considered equal to it. Hemp seed from Manchuria is a regular article of commerce on the London market. The Himalayan seeds for cultivation are inferior to none. Hemp seed oil is usually yielded by the seed to the proportion of 25 to 30 per cent. The seeds used for this purpose come chiefly from Russia and Lorraine. The most important use of the oil is for making soft soaps. It is a drying oil and has been used at various times and in various recipes for varnish and oil painting.

Heptine Carbonates.—Several esters of unsaturated (acetylenic) acids are now prepared synthetically, and are materials of the highest importance to the perfumer. One of the most important of these is amyl heptine carbonate. This, as is also the case with most of the others of the series, has an odour of violet, but differing from that of ionone, in that it recalls a bouquet of violet flowers and leaves, so that it has been described as "vert de violette." Heptine is an acetylenic hydrocarbon of the formula C_7H_{12} . It is prepared by the dry distillation of castor oil, which yields oenanthol. This body is converted into a dichlor derivative by PCl_5 , and two molecules of HCl are withdrawn by means of treatment with caustic soda, and heptine results. The hydrocarbon is converted into heptine carbonic acid by treatment with magnesium ethyl bromide and passing a current of carbon dioxide through the mixture. The acid is liberated from its magnesium salt by dilute sulphuric acid. It is converted into its esters by warming with the corresponding alcohol and a trace of strong sulphuric acid. Amyl heptine carbonate is a liquid boiling at 147-150° at 20 mm. pressure, and having a specific gravity 0.969. In addition to heptine, the higher homologues, octine, decine and undecine, have been prepared, and from each a number of esters has been obtained. Of these the principal are those of methyl, ethyl, butyl, and benzyl alcohols.

Heptyl Compounds.—Several of the heptyl compounds are now used as basic perfume materials. Of these the principal are the following:—Heptyl acetate is an ester of floral and fruity odour. Its specific gravity is 0.875 and it boils at 192°. Heptyl alcohol, also known as oenanthyl alcohol (*methyl-amyl-carbinol*), is a liquid with a very powerful aromatic odour. It has been found in traces in oil of cloves. In small quantity it is useful in carnation perfumes. Artificially prepared, its source is heptyl aldehyde prepared by the dry distillation of castor oil. Heptyl aldehyde is an oil of very powerful fruity odour. It boils at 150-155°, and has a specific gravity of 0.820, and refractive index 1.4150. Heptyl formate, heptoate and valerenate are the principal esters employed as perfume materials. The heptoate is of very powerful fruity odour and is exceedingly expensive.

The C. & D. Commercial Compendium

Herbalist.—The Oxford English Dictionary defines a herbalist as "a dealer in medicinal herbs or simples; one who prepares or administers herbal remedies." Webster's Dictionary (1923 edition) gives a substantially identical definition without the suggestion of administration. Both refer to the word as formerly connoting a botanist.

Herbarium Competition.—Student associates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain who are under twenty-one years of age are eligible to compete for a silver medal offered annually by the Council for the best herbarium collected in the British Isles (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) between January 1 of any year and July 1 of the following year. A bronze medal and certificates are also awarded at the discretion of the Council; and no award is made if no collection is judged to be of sufficient merit. Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Herb Beer, Sale of.—There are no restrictions on the sale of herb beer as such. But its character and composition might bring it within the legal definition of "beer," in which case it could only be sold by a person holding the appropriate beer licence, and subject to the limitations imposed by law on the sale of beer. The combined effect of a number of attempts at a statutory definition of beer now is, that any liquid which is sold as beer or as a substitute for beer, and which on analysis is found to be of an original gravity of at least 1016°, or to contain more than two per cent. of proof spirit, is to be regarded as beer. It will be seen how herb beer may in practice fall into the category of beer, if we take an example. If 1 lb. of sugar is dissolved in a gallon of liquid there will be an original gravity of 1040°; and, on the basis of 180 lb. of sugar giving 92 lbs. of absolute alcohol, the solution would be capable of producing 6.45 oz. of absolute alcohol, or the equivalent of 11.2 degrees of proof spirit. This, however, is a theoretical result, as herb beers, even when most attenuated, contain a large percentage of the original sugar as unfermented matter, and the proportion of proof spirit to be expected in such an herb beer solution as this would probably be between 5 and 7 degrees— which of course, as we have seen, would bring it within the class of beer. The result of the recent changes in the law is that herb beer containing not more than two per cent. of proof spirit, and having an original gravity not exceeding 1016°, may be sold free of licence duty.

Herbs, Cultivation of.—The growing of medicinal herbs in this country is carried on chiefly by makers of medicinal extracts. Belladonna and henbane are crops grown regularly for this purpose, while digitalis is cultivated for its leaf, aconite for its roots, and valerian and hydrastis for their rhizomes. Poppies and chamomile flowers are also cultivated in England, but Belgium is the chief supplier of these drug products. France and Germany cultivate many medicinal and pot herbs for home consumption, but the bulk of herbs and medicinal plants (roots, leaves, etc.) are obtained by collection of wild plants. Owing to cost of labour, it becomes increasingly difficult to make drug cultivation pay its way, and this is only possible by the grower having a reputation for cultivation and preparation of medicinal products with authenticated botanical origin. The soil necessary for production of drug crops is that suitable for general farming, preparation of the soil, removal of weeds, collection, and special plant for drying causing the cost of cultivated drugs to be high. Experience is also necessary for production on a sufficiently large scale, which is also subject to the hazards of weather conditions (especially lack of sunshine or rain, or frost in spring). On the whole drug cultivation, except for specific purposes, is on the decline, both in this country and on the Continent, owing to high labour costs and lack of encouragement by direct drug users. For those interested in the cultivation and collection of medicinal plants in England the Board of Agriculture issues a leaflet on the subject, based on wartime necessity. Much

of this is incorporated in the work by Mrs. Grieve, which treats with drug cultivation on broad lines. Attempts to grow drugs on small plots have not been successful, owing to the difficulty of marketing.

Herbs: Sale.—The demand for herbs, and the kinds of herbs demanded, vary in different localities. Chemists are in a position to handle this kind of trade successfully, their knowledge of botany and pharmacy enabling them to give advice as to methods of infusion and so forth. Stock can be purchased ready packed from houses specialising in this class of goods, and should be stored in a dry place. Books and pamphlets explaining the uses of herbs and giving directions for home-made preparations are obtainable from the wholesalers who supply the goods. The Board of Customs and Excise do not regard "single herbs and mixtures of herbs which have not been in any way medicated or prepared" as coming within the charge of duty under the Medicine Stamp Acts. Such herbs or mixtures may be held out as proprietary and recommended for ailments without incurring liability to duty. Hop pillows, although recommended for insomnia, are not dutiable, because the hop is classed as a "herb."

Hercin is the trade name by which diacetylmorphine hydrochloride was first introduced; it is also known as diamorphine hydrochloride and acetylmorphine hydrochloride. The sale is restricted under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (and its Regulations, 1921), and the subsequent amending Acts of 1923 and 1925. The latter has not yet (June 1926) come into force, but power is there taken to prohibit all sales save on medical prescription. (See Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations.)

Hewlett Memorial Exhibition.—The Charles James Hewlett Memorial Exhibition, of the value of about £15, is awarded annually on the recommendation of the staff of the Pharmaceutical Society's School to the student-associate (other than a Bell scholar) who most distinguishes himself during attendance at the elementary course. This exhibition was founded and endowed by the late Mr. J. C. Hewlett, F.C.S., in 1908.

Hexamine: Synonyms.—The British Pharmacopœia recognises only one name, hexamethylenetetramine, as a synonym for hexamine. The French Codex (Supplement, 1920) adopts the word hexaméthylène-tétramine, with urotropinum as the Latin equivalent. The pharmacopœias of Japan (1921) and Germany (1910) give hexamethylenetetraminum; and the United States Pharmacopœia (1926) has methenamina, with methenamine as the translation, methenam. as the official abbreviation, and the two names of the U.S.P. IX, hexamethylenamina and hexamethylenetetramine, as synonyms. Trade names include Aminoform, Cystamine, Cystogen, Formamine, Formin, Metramine, and Vesalvine. The trade mark Urotropine was avoided by the Board of Trade in 1915.

Hexyl Compounds are used principally in perfumery to modify floral odours. The chief esters used are as follow:—*Hexyl acetate* $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{OOCCH}_3$, an oil of specific gravity 0.880, boiling point 170°. It occurs naturally in the essential oil of *Heracleum giganteum*, but is now made synthetically. It is a liquid with a fine, fruity odour, and is used in minute quantities. *Hexyl alcohol* (normal) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ occurs in an inactive form as an ester in male-fern root, and also in the oils of several species of *heracleum*. It boils at 157°-158°, and has a specific gravity of 0.820 at 20°. *Isohexyl alcohol* is present as its angelic acid ester in oil of Roman chamomiles. It has a boiling point of 154°, specific gravity 0.829, and specific rotation +8.2°. *Hexyl butyrate* $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{OOC}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$ resembles the acetic ester, but has a more powerful odour. It is present in several of the heracleum oils and in the fruit of *Theobroma cacao*. *Hexyl formate*, which closely resembles the corresponding heptyl ester, has a specific gravity of 0.888 and boiling point 154°. *Hexyl valerianate* resembles heptyl valerianate. It has a specific gravity of 0.870, and boiling point 224°.



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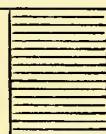


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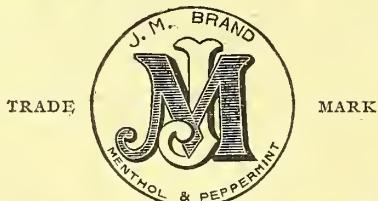
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Aniseed, Honey and Chlorodyne	2/6 per lb.
Antiseptic (Licorice, Terebene, Menthol, Eucalyptol, Wintergreen, Thyme, Pine Oil and Glycerine)	Packages included.
Black Currant and Glycerine	Gilt tins. Litho labels.
Eucalyptus Oil	1 oz., 3/6 doz.
Eucalyptus and Glycerine	2 oz., 5/6 doz.
Eucalyptus and Honey	4 oz., 10/- doz.
Eucalyptus and Menthol	
Eucalyptus, Menthol and Licorice	
Glycerine	Customers' name and address on labels if desired free of extra charge.
Glycerine and Black Currant	
Glycerine, Honey and Lemon Juice	
Glycerine and Paragoric	
Glycerine and Tannin	
Licorice, Menthol and Eucalyptus	
Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne	
Menthol	
Menthol and Eucalyptus	
Menthol, Eucalyptus and Pine Oil	
Pine Oil, Menthol and Eucalyptus	
Pynoline (Pine, Creosote, Cajuput, etc.)	

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BOTTLED AND PACKED in Elegant Cartons.

	Dozen.	Minimum RETAIL.
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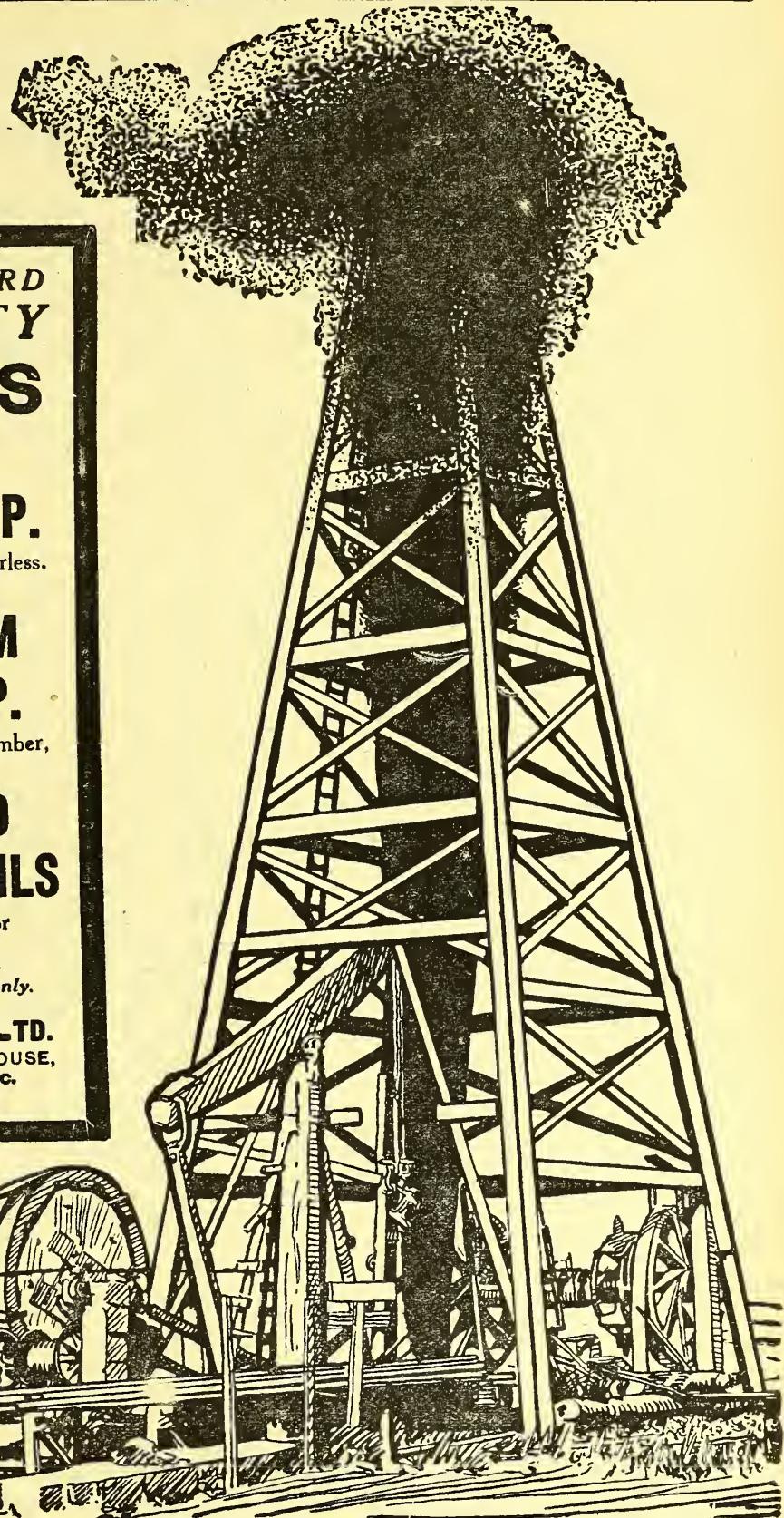
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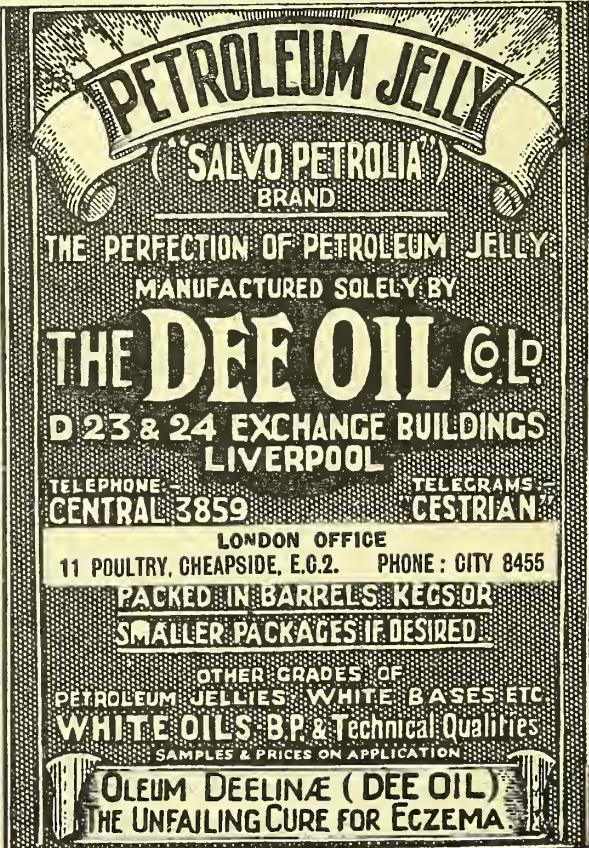
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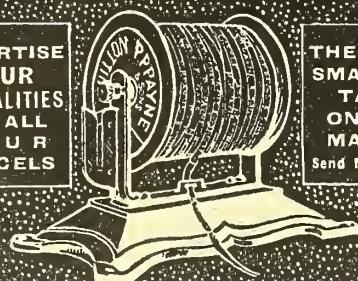
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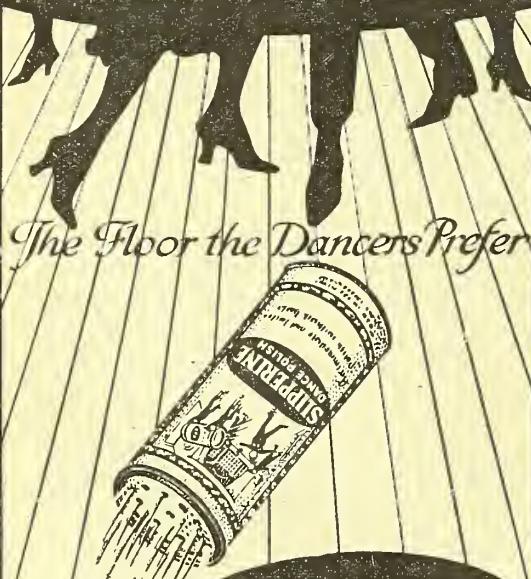


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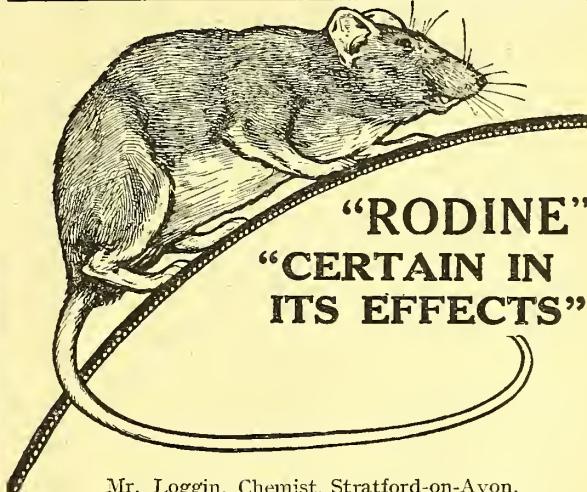
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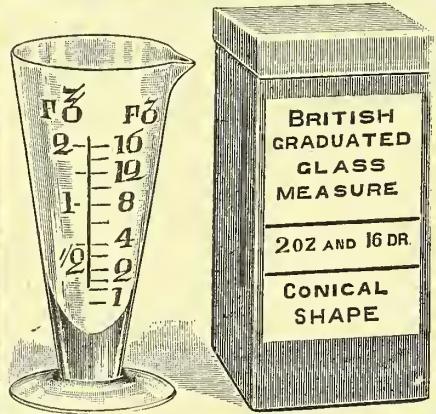
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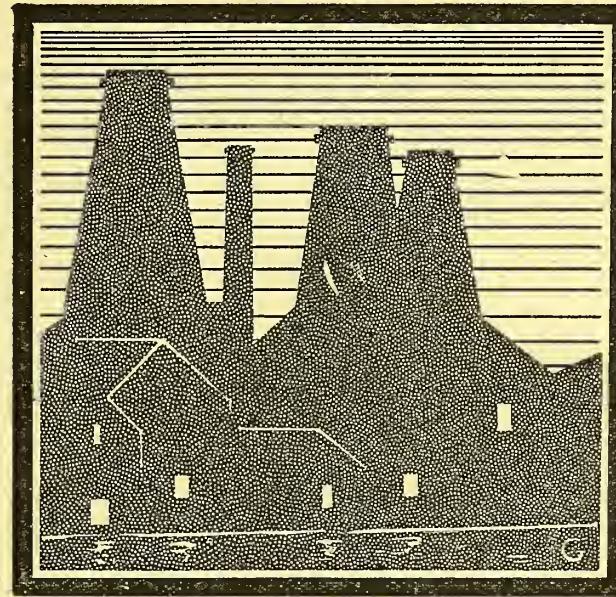
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SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

NOVEMBER 6, 1926

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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7.—LONDON, N.—General Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; established many years; returns £2,500; net profit £600; modern double-fronted shop, with good working stock; rent £80; 19 years' lease unexpired; price £1,750.

8.—HOME COUNTIES (20 Miles Out).—Very good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; established about a century; returns exceed £40 weekly; gross profit 35 per cent.; single-

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9.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—General Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business, old-established; returns £2,050; net profit £400; double-fronted shop; living accommodation; electric light; private entrance; garden; price, to include property, £1,450; there is an existing mortgage of £500, which can be taken over.

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11.—DEATH VACANCY (Home County).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns between £1,200 and £1,400, with scope for increase; double-fronted shop, with good house and garden. Executors wish to dispose of the premises, on which there is an unexpired lease of 75 years. Further details on application.

12.—LEICESTERSHIRE.—General Retail and Photographic Business; returns, last year, £2,000; net profit £550; single-fronted shop; house contains eight rooms; side entrance; price £1,250; vendor would also sell the property.

13.—MIDLAND WATERING PLACE.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wine Licence; returns £1,500; gross profit 35 per cent.; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; small living accommodation; rent £65. Further details on application.

14.—HANTS.—Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; returns present rate £2,350 per annum; single-fronted shop; excellent house; freehold must be purchased for £1,500; price of business, valuation of stock and fixtures only, about £650.

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2.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (36)

3.—ALFRETON, DERBYS.—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor, unqualified, and devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—HANWELL.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business for quick Disposal; established 30 years; held on lease, with 16 years to run, at a rental of £75 per annum; returns average £50 per week, all cash; stock about £700; good house attached; price £1,750. Write for particulars and order. (77)

5.—LONDON, S.W.—Unique opportunity to acquire Cash Retail Dispensing Business, established over a century, situated in busy main thoroughfare; lock-up shop, with store room above; lease 13 years at £100 p.a.; returns approximately £50 per week under management; well fitted and good saleable stock carried; price for quick sale, £1,750. (38)

6.—STAFFORD.—Good-class Retail Dispensing Business in busy thoroughfare; double-fronted lock-up shop on lease, 7 years to run, at a rental of £20 per annum; returns average £25 a week; stock about £600; offers invited. (86)

7.—GRIMSBY.—£1,000 will be accepted for an old-established Business, freehold, taking £25 a week, all cash; house, shop, warehouse and cellar; stock amounts to approximately £200; death vacancy. Write for further particulars and order to view. (75)

8.—LONDON SUBURB.—Smart up-to-date Cash Drug Stores in good-class district, main road, prominent position; new double front (mahogany and marble), mahogany fittings; returns, £30 per week; could be doubled in registered hands; Kodak Agency; owner-vendor will grant 42 years' lease; specially recommended, £1,750; £650 cash, balance to be arranged. (64)

9.—LONDON, N.—The opportunity occurs for energetic chemist to acquire really good Business in a busy locality; double-fronted corner shop, new front, modern fittings; established a century; rent, £80; returns average £45 per week; N.H.I. £40 per month; net profits, £500 a year; strongly recommended; price, £1,750. (79)

10.—TO CLOSE A TRUST.—SALFORD.—Old-established corner Shop, with 3 large windows and large house, part of which could be sub-let; rent, £120 p.a.; returns, £2,000, all cash; price for goodwill, £300; stock and fixtures, about £900; well worth inspection; write for further particulars. (81)

11.—KENT.—Chemist's Dispensing, Optical and Photographic Business; long lease, or Freehold may be Purchased; scope and good opportunity for young and qualified. Full particulars on application.

12.—ESSEX.—Old-established, good-class Family Business in nice district, on lease 20 years at £150 p.a., comprising three shops and house, two shops being let at a rental of £267 p.a.; very little Dispensing; returns £42 per week; stock about £1,200; Kodak Agency; excellent living accommodation; separate entrance; good reasons for disposal; for quick sale price £2,500 all at, or nearest offer. (85)

13.—MANCHESTER SUBURB.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in charming residential suburb; returns, £30 per week, all cash; no opposition; Kodak Agency; freehold will be sold £1,000, or let on lease at £90 p.a.; price for lease and goodwill £250; stock and fixtures at valuation, approximately £750. Further particulars on application. (82)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

We are now booking dates for annual stocktaking for November and December.

BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(one minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations).

1.—BOURNEMOUTH (Near).—Sound progressive Light Cash Retail in good position; returns about £2,000; easily worked; good house attached; modern fittings and fully stocked; price £1,350; worth attention.

2.—NORTH STAFFS.—Old-established Light Cash Retail; returns, £1,750; net profit, £42; low rent, on lease; house attached; well-fitted pharmacy, fully stocked; price £1,200, or close offer.

3.—WEST MIDLANDS (Busy Market Town).—Good medium-class Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £1,200, under manager; good profits; scope for increase; 8 rooms and shop; prominent position; price £1,150; worth attention.

4.—ESSEX.—Old-established, good-class Business, in pleasant residential town; returns about £2,200; net profit, 25%; very commodious premises; long valuable lease producing a profit rental of £77 yearly; stock and fixtures worth about £1,800; price £2,300, or near offer.

5.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—Well-established Light Suburban Retail; increasing; returns over £2,500; net profit, £700; good house; low rent; long lease; fully stocked; price £1,600.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Profitable Cash Retail; under unqualified manager; returns about £1,550; plenty of scope; low rent; small living accommodation; price £775; worth attention.

7.—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD (Near).—Very profitable Cash Retail, returning £1,450; excellent profits; modern pharmacy; good stock; books audited; price for quick sale £500 down, balance by arrangement.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

May we quote you a price for doing this important work? Stocktaking, to be of real use, should be done thoroughly, and with our experienced and expert staff we are able to guarantee this, at the same time carrying out the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business. We are now booking dates for November and onwards.

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ERNEST J. GEORGE

Chemist's Valuer and Transfer Agent.

3 ST. PAUL'S CLOSE, WALSALL.

Telephones: 774 and 1003.

London Representative:—

Mr. S. F. CLARK, 34 Marksbury Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Valuer, Transfer Agent and Stocktaker.

44 SHOLEBROKE VIEW, LEEDS.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS AT SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS.

Chemist's own stock sheets priced out at low rates.

Recommended and approved by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., & Raimes & Co.

BRETT & CO.

All valuations have the personal attention of F. J. Brett, M.P.S.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER. Telephone: 1931

FOR DISPOSAL

£1,300 RETURNS, YORKS.—Seaside Fashionable Resort now in full swing; good position; Light Retail and Dispensing; plenty of scope for increase; price £800.

£2,000 RETURNS, MIDLAND CITY.—Light Retail; good house; lease or will sell freehold; price of business, £1,000.

£1,000 RETURNS, BRANCH; light Retail; Midlands; price £500.

£800 RETURNS, BRANCH, DURHAM CO.; good-class Retail capable of being doubled by personal appearance; price £650.

Member of Buyers with cash ready in most districts.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BATTERSEA, S.W.—Drug Stores; exceptional opportunity for young qualified Chemist; lease 17 years; no rent; one living room, with kitchen; running now under indifferent management, but still a paying concern; with N.H.I. and Photography could be trebled; £450. "J. H. E.", 75 Hornsey Rise, N.19.

HEALTH RESORT, YORKSHIRE.—Cash Drug Business for Sale in small town on Yorkshire coast; turnover between £1,500 and £2,000 per annum; stock and fixtures by valuation and goodwill by arrangement. Apply W. S. Robinson, Alma Chambers, Scarborough.

HERTS.—Do you require a small, unopposed Chemist's Business, with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency, doing £15 weekly, low rent, lock-up shop, well stocked and within easy distance London? If so, kindly write "Chemist," 270/14, Office of this Paper, for full particulars. Best offer secured.

NORTH LONDON.—Old-established Chemist's Business in working-class district; takings about £1,750 per annum, with about 18,000 N.H.I. scripts in addition; good profits, not much cutting; double-fronted, corner shop, fully stocked; house and garden; electric light throughout; 19 years' lease; £1,850 all at; cause of sale, wife undergoing serious operation. Apply "Worried," 92/160, Office of this Paper.

S COTLAND.—Chemist's Business for Sale in North village; unopposed, with large district; good season trade and Kodak Agency; living accommodation may be arranged later. For particulars apply 265/16, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—For Sale, genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business; house and large garden in good order at very low rental and good lease; owner giving up. Full particulars to genuine purchasers on application, with references. "Chemist," 270/10, Office of this Paper.

STRATFORD, E.—Chemist Business, doing £15 weekly; few Patents; capable of large increase; 12s. 6d. weekly; long lease; bargain, £220 for quick sale. 270/13, Office of this Paper.

WEST COAST.—Small Pharmacy for Sale; no opposition; good surrounding districts; house attached; freehold or leasehold; rent and rates average £30 per annum; 5 years' lease; returns for 3 years £1,425; can be greatly increased; scope for Photography and Optics; small stock; price £250 leasehold, £750 freehold. 265/15, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Stores, in S.W. district; well stocked; lock-up shop; takings in last 12 months £900; low rent; price £350; bargain. Apply 271/16, Office of this Paper.

FOR disposal, old-established and high-class Chemist's Business, together with the stock, fixtures, and freehold business premises, which include good dwelling-house; returns average £5,000 per annum at good prices; principals only. Seaton Gray, White & Co., Solicitors, Whitby.

SMALL, attractive Chemist and Perfumery Business for Sale; lock-up shop. 26 Edward Road, West Bridgford, Notts.

£500 CASH DOWN and the remainder by mutual agreement will purchase a well-fitted and stocked Pharmacy in Central London; long lease; low rent; owner interested in other business. Only cash buyers with good references. Apply P.C.B., 58/35, Office of this Paper.

£1,000 buys good Stock, Fixtures, Goodwill, etc., of a well-established Country Mixed Business, in large village near Lincoln; no opposition; Kodak Agency, Wine Licence, various Proprietaries; good living accommodation and garden; owner buyer larger business; must sell; good opportunity for man fond of country life and business. 270/39, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

MAIN ROAD SHOP (South Norwood).—Excellent opening for Chemist; living accommodation; attractive elevation; next to bank; on tram and bus routes; populous and growing district; freehold £1,600, or £1,300 on mortgage if desired. Apply MacArthur & Co., 5 Commercial Buildings, High Street, South Norwood. Phone: Thornton Heath 1234.

TO CHEMISTS.—Freehold Shop and upper part for Sale; great chance; rapidly developing district; main road; new premises; £1,500 (close offer considered); terms arranged. Write, call or 'phone, Sharp, 5 Harrowden Parade, North Wembley. Phone: 1761 Wembley.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

PHARMACIST requires good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with living accommodation; a small town in Dorset, Devon, Somerset, Wilts or coast town preferred, but not absolutely essential; capital available £1,000; references required and given. Replies treated strictly confidential to "Mason," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

WANTED to purchase by established Retail Chemist, Chemist's Business in good district, London or any important centre; turnover £50 per week or over; Kodak Agency desirable; premises on lease; stock at valuation; cash paid. All communications treated in strict confidence. 254/35, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to Purchase, immediately, Business in Midlands or South, returning £35 to £40 weekly. Any information will be treated as strictly confidential. 271/31, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

CAMBRIDGE.—New Shop and House to Let in rapidly-growing neighbourhood; splendid opening. Great Malvern.—Lock-up Shop and Room in centre of town to Let. Apply Buttress, 199 Milton Road, Cambridge.

FOR SALE.

GLEDHILL Total Adding Receipt Issuing Till; perfect order, guaranteed for 12 months; cost £53; will accept £25, or near offer. Izon, Chemist, High Street, Aston, Birmingham.

NATIONAL Credit Till; new condition; no reasonable offer refused. Cassie, 103 Newgate Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.

IRELAND.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Manufacturers of Surgical Dressings, Plasters, Pharmaceuticals, Tablets, Toilets and Specialities, require the services of a Representative or Agent for the Free State. Applicants with connection preferred, and additional agency not objected to.

PATENT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 198,957, relating to a Process and Apparatus for Drying Casein Curd, wishes to License or Sell the Patent Rights. Address inquiries to John E. Raworth & Moss, Chartered Patent Agents, 75 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

PARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP; lady, qualified, 27, wishes to meet another qualified lady, about the same age, with view to opening a business; London district. Apply 271/20, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BARNES.—Junior or Improver wanted at once for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; position, third hand. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, London, S.W.13.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior; good-class suburban business; quick and accurate Dispenser. State age, height, salary required, etc., to 270/21, Office of this Paper.

CITY.—A Junior or Improver of good appearance and address required at once; must have excellent references and be a smart Salesman, used to high-class business; good prospects for right man. Southons, 5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CROYDON MENTAL HOSPITAL, Upper Warlingham, Surrey. —Lady Dispenser wanted; must be fully qualified, and one with a knowledge of Photography preferred; age not to exceed 30 years; salary commencing at £120 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to £180, together with board, lodging and washing, which are at present valued at £71 3s. for superannuation purposes. Apply at once to the Medical Superintendent, stating age, qualifications, and enclosing copies of two recent testimonials, with photograph.

EUSTON, N.W.1.—Qualified and experienced at once or shortly; if married furnished flat above shop provided; personal application preferred; if by post, state all usual particulars in first letter. 116 Seymour Street (opposite Euston Station); N.W.1.

FOLKESTONE.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, age 25 to 30, experienced in good-class Dispensing business. Please give full particulars as to experience, references, and salary required (outdoors). Applications not answered in one week declined with thanks. Hall & King, Chemists, Folkestone.

LONDON.—Junior Assistant required; must be a capable Dispenser and good Window-dresser; permanency if satisfactory. State age, salary required, and when at liberty. 267/280, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (City).—Qualified Assistant (male) required, mainly for Dispensing department; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; Saturdays 1.30 p.m. Apply by letter, with particulars of age, experience, and salary required, to Scott, Warner & Co., 55 Fore Street, E.C.2.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, smart, gentlemanly Assistant for first-class Pharmacy; must be a good Counterman and qualified. Full particulars of experience and salary required to 270/31, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER SUBURB.—Smart, gentlemanly Assistant (Junior) for high-class Dispensing business, with good knowledge of best Toilet Products and Photography; Window-dresser; only those with good Dispensing experience need apply; salary, references, photo, and when at liberty. 267/35, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Manager (male) for busy branch; M staff of four; no Sunday or holiday duty; permanency; house available. Apply, with full particulars, 267/26, Office of this Paper.

NEAR LIVERPOOL.—Young qualified lady or gentleman required. Please give references, salary required, and full particulars to "Aspirin," c/o Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

NORTHAMPTON.—Wanted, capable, qualified Assistant, November 21, not above 30, accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing, Photography, etc.; good Counterman and Window-dresser essential. State age, experience, and salary required, etc., to Gaiger, 6 Broadway, Northampton.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Junior Assistant (male) wanted, to commence November 22. Please apply by letter, giving details of age, experience, and salary required. Letters not answered in three days respectfully declined. "A. D." 13 Gledhow Terrace, London, S.W.5.

S. W.—QUALIFIED Branch Manager required, young, with business ability, for Counter and Dispensing; congenial berth in good-class district. Please give full particulars of experience, references and salary required (outdoor). Applications not answered in one week declined with thanks. 271/15, Office of this Paper.

YORK.—Assistant, about 24, unqualified, outdoor, early December, accustomed to high-class Retail; must be competent Dispenser and good writer. Applicants please give full particulars and state salary required, etc., to 267/36, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; qualified or unqualified; must be smart and capable of taking charge; good Salesman and Window-dresser; knowledge of Agricultural trade desirable. Give full particulars of experience and copies of references in first letter. N. Glover & Co., Chemists, Driffield, E. Yorks.

ASSISTANT required at once (unqualified) for Mixed Light Retail and N.H.I.; must have good references. Apply, with particulars of experience, age, salary expected (outdoors), when at liberty. Good Junior used to Dispensing would suit. W. Luty Wells, Chemist, Yiewsley, Middlesex.

BRANCH Manager, qualified, for London suburb, accustomed to good-class modern business; good Window-dresser and Salesman. Apply 92/154, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC, experienced Salesman wanted, end of November, for Drug and Surgical Rubber Goods business (West of England); good Counterman, Window and Case Dresser; need to all-round trade; abstainer. Particulars, age, qualifications, salary (outdoors), photo, 272/35, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

JUNIOR Assistant required for good-class business; must have had experience in Window-dressing, Dispensing and Counter work. Apply 92/155, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant required for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing country business, with Photographic; short hours; no Sunday duty. Please state age, height, experience, and salary (outdoors); enclose photo. Sidney Smith, Borough Green, Kent.

JUNIOR or Improver, used to brisk business, chiefly Front Counter; outdoors. Full particulars, references, salary, etc., to H. B. Lloyd, Rexall Chemist, High Street, Cheltenham. Letters not answered in four days declined.

JUNIOR Assistant required at once (male); quick and accurate Dispenser, Counter and general routine. Send full particulars, age, height, and salary, photo, to H. R. Brad, Chemist, Gloucester.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) required for Clapham, Peckham, Crouch End and Holloway districts; Counter experience an advantage. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to 92/161, Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS have vacancies for two or three unqualified Assistants (male); must have had good experience, both Counter and Dispensing. Apply Lewis & Burrows, 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

MANAGER.—Gentleman with first-class experience required to take charge of a large business in London; references must bear strictest investigation. Apply, giving full particulars of experience and stating when disengaged, "A. B." 92/156, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Junior or Improver required, mornings and evenings and all day Saturday. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, experience, and salary required, to H. Cooper, 22 High Road, Streatham, S.W.16.

QUALIFIED Manager req'd for Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser; permanent and lucrative post for a really capable man. 267/28, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, possessing good all-round experience and knowledge of Photography, required. Apply, giving full particulars and salary, to Bell & Riddle, Market Place, Hexham.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant for Branch; S.E. district. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience and salary required, to Bewells', Ltd., 19-21 Pittfield Street, N.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with good all-round experience, wanted for S.W.6. State experience, age, salary, etc. 272/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, age 28-35; give fullest particulars, experience, height, age, etc.; must be good Dispenser (N.H.I.), Counterman, and Stock-keeper. Apply 270/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, competent Assistant for Cash Retail, N.H.I., Photography and Window-dressing. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Arnott & Co., 317 Lillie Road, Fulham Cross, S.W.6.

REQUIRED for permanency, East Yorks, capable unqualified Assistant (male); reliable Dispenser and Salesman; mixed business; easy hours; no duty. Full particulars of age, height, experience, salary required, with photo (if possible). 270/3, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for Dispensing and Counter. Apply, stating full particulars, stating wages, etc., in first letter. Jones, 44 Church Lane, Charlton, S.E.7.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (about 30) for good-class Dispensing business; no N.H.I., no Photography. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo, to R. H. Fowler, 56 London Road, Southampton.

WANTED, qualified reliable lady or gent. for Limited Company for December 20 in small country town. State age, salary, experience, and references to C. J. Stragges, Ltd., 7 High Street, Finedon, Wellingborough.

WANTED at once, Lady Dispenser; must be quick and accurate and used to Counter-work. De Peare, 14 Highbury Park, London, N.5.

WANTED, early in December, for Central London, experienced, Unqualified Assistant, Window-dresser, N.H.I. and General Counter; willing and industrious. Write only, "R. J. M.," 52 Oaklands Avenue, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

WANTED, qualified lady Locum, with view to permanency. State full particulars in first letter, age, salary required, and experience; artisan district. Applicants not answered in five days respectfully declined. Apply 272/37, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG, capable, qualified Chemist and Optician will be shortly required to undertake the management of an old-established progressive Chemist's business; previous satisfactory experience in management essential; must be good disciplinarian and organiser; arrangements leading to Partnership to suitable applicant; must have exceptional references. Write, giving very full details of history and experience, to 270/20, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

LONDON.—Old-established Manufacturers offering Advertised Specialities which are selling well, and in addition a wide range of Pharmaceutical, Toilets, Dressings, etc., require a real live Representative with an established connection who can obtain business—not promises. There is unlimited scope for initiative, and the existing connection can easily be very considerably increased. Applications only entertained from those with sound established connection who are in a position to prove their ability as salesmen. 256/3, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Manufacturing Chemists, with large range of good-selling Specialities, require capable and experienced Travellers for the country and London, South of Thames. Apply, with full particulars (in strict confidence), 258/1, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES and West of England.—Representative with live connection wanted immediately for the West of England by well-known and old-established Firm specialising in Pills and Tablets; commission basis; part-time not objected to if other lines do not clash. Applications, giving full particulars, will be treated in strictest confidence. 92/158, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Resident Representative required by established London House to work and extend existing connection among Chemists and to sell Bulk and Packed Goods; salary and commission. Send full particulars as to territory, etc., in confidence. 92/159, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT London firm merchanting Pharmaceutical Chemicals have vacancy on their indoor staff for enterprising young man; qualifications, Major or Minor, an advantage. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to 92/148, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, calling on Chemists, Perfumers, Hair-dressers, Stores, etc., required; new side line; quick seller; good profits; commission basis. Reply, in confidence, full particulars, stating ground covered. 264/2, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS, calling on Chemists and Hairdressers, wanted throughout the country to take up a profitable side line; a necessity to women; good commission. Write, stating territory covered, to 92/157, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, age about 20, required for Goods Receiving Department; must have had experience in packing and be able to write well; good references essential. Apply any morning at 10 o'clock to Parkes Chemist, Ltd., 65 Harrow Street, N.W.1.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

INDIA.

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

PREVIOUS experience in India with Pharmaceutical House essential; excellent opportunity with prospects for serious British Pharmacist not over 40. Applications will be considered from home or abroad, and interview arranged in London or India. Apply "India," 91/130, Office of this Paper.

WEST AFRICA.—Qualified Chemist required; single; 23-27; excellent prospects; first class passage paid. Please give full particulars, and state salary expected. "Gold Coast," 268/5, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.—CAPABLE Assistant or Dispenser; would manage Drug Store; energetic; experienced. "E. H.," Cwmhir, Llanbythor, South Wales.

A.—PERMANENCY or temporary; experienced; energetic; unqualified; disengaged; mid-aged. Fairweather, 266 Kingsland Road, E.8.

A CAPABLE Qualified Chemist desires post; permanency or locum; all-round practical experience; at liberty soon. "Chemist," 85 Lancaster Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

A CAPABLE energetic Manager, age 25, expert in all branches of Retail Pharmacy, desires change; 2½ years last position; excellent references; moderate salary. 271/6, Office of this Paper.

A MAJOR man, 28, experienced in high-class Pharmacy, free to accept suitable situation, at home or abroad. 270/26, Office of this Paper.

A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, tall, active, unqualified, all-round experience, good references, seeks engagement where reliable service is appreciated; permanent or Locum; Birmingham district preferred. "Chem," c/o Howard, Chemist, Weymouth.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, young, seeks post; disengaged; Manager or Assistant; highest references. "M.P.S.," 16 Alexander Street, Bayswater, W.2.

A TRAINED Specialist in Surgical Appliances, a member of the National Association of Opticians, progressive display man, super Salesman, this season built the whole of D. & P. works, which has proved a huge success, unqualified, 40, good address, now requires permanent progressive post; Partnership entertained with real worker; salary £225; open to negotiate. F. Calpine, 13 East Street, Horsham.

A RELIABLE, experienced Manager desired post in or near London; age 42; outdoors; progressive business where ability and energy is appreciated; references; disengaged shortly; interview if desired. "Chemist," 236 Ongar Road, Brentwood, Essex.

"ABBOTT," 7 Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.; City, West End and Hospital experience; temporary or permanent; best references; disengaged 12th inst.

A N unqualified Assistant desires situation shortly; 25; tall; good appearance and address; abstainer; good experience. 271/7, Office of this Paper.

A PPRENTICESHIP.—Youth requires situation; Part I; M.P.S.; Counter experience; knowledge of Optics. "A. J. D.," 41 King Edward Road, Hackney.

A SSISTANT; qualified; first-class experience; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; City, West End, suburbs; smart Salesman; good all-round man; full or part-time. P.C.B. 58/300, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; all-round experience; temporary or permanent; would manage Drug Store; purchase entertained; good references. P.C.B. 58/8, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; age 20; disengaged; 5 ft. 6 in.; 4 years' experience, Window-dressing, Dispensing, Stock, etc.; London or Newcastle-on-Tyne preferred. Blackburn, Aruha House, Burnopfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A SSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; age 40; good Salesman; used to quick store trade; good references. Munro, 49 Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; general all-round experience; disengaged. Jones, 2 Saltram Crescent, Shirland Road, Paddington.

A SSISTANT, 30, seeks permanency; passed Part I; thoroughly reliable; Dispensing, Counter, Photography and Window-dressing; conscientious and willing. 267/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 36 years; unqualified; good Dispensing and Counter experience; successful Salesman, Prescriber, Windows Display, Photography; disengaged shortly. 269/27, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT requires post as Junior; good references; Home County preferred. "Millview," The Green, Steeple Morden, near Royston, Herts.

ASSISTANT; young; good all-round experience; thoroughly reliable. Manchester district preferred. Write "Rhei," 264/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 22, requires position; all-round experience; used to good-class business; excellent references. S. G. Caulkett, 58 The Oval, Kennington.

ASSISTANT or Manager; qualified; aged 38; well able to take charge; trustworthy; good references; London preferred. "Rhei," 35 Stillness Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, seeks berth; splendid all-round experience; Retail, Photographic; rapid Dispenser; energetic and willing worker; moderate salary; any locality. Coleman, 10 Cobden Gardens, Bitterne Park, Southampton.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 22, Scotsman, well experienced, Drug, Photo, Counter and Window-dressing, desires permanency; good references. 270/30, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; best experience; qualified; London or suburbs; now disengaged; outdoors. 271/25, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT desires situation, home or abroad; young; Retail, Wholesale, Manufacturing and Photographic experience; good references. 270/38, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE, young unqualified Assistant; 5½ years' highest-class all-round experience, Northern and county towns; excellent references; seeks situation in district preferably with facilities for evening training at approved school. Alan Morgan, 6 High Petergate, York.

CAPABLE lady Dispenser (Hall) desires post shortly, in Huddersfield or district; Doctor or Chemist; willing, conscientious worker; present situation with high-class Chemist 11 years. 270/8, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, qualified in all branches of the trade, requires post at once as Manager or Assistant, preferably in E. Lancashire or Liverpool district. Full particulars in first letter. R. E. Entwistle, M.P.S., 2 Unity Street N., Bingley, Yorks.

COMPETENT, trustworthy Assistant, age 35, has two days per week for relief work. Crichton, 29 Forest Street, E.7.

DERBY (or near).—Capable Assistant; young; willing; tall; good appearance; good Salesman, Dispenser and Window-dresser. 270/34, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED.—Part-time daily, Thursdays and Sundays free all day, male Pharmacist; experienced. "Pharmacist," 67 Western Road, Ealing, W.5.

DISENGAGED; Qualified Male, 21, requires situation in Retail, Dispensing, Counter; good reference. Scott, 5 Garden Terrace, Keswick, Cumberland.

DISENGAGED December 4; unqualified; age 21; excellent experience in Counter, Dispensing, Photography, etc.; Hospital work; North of England preferred, but not essential. 271/27, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Stock-keeper (male) requires situation with a Doctor or firm; good references; town or country. Replies, Graham, 30 Kilworth Avenue, Scunthorpe-on-Sea.

DISPENSER (Hall Certificate), lady, wishes post with Doctor or Chemist; some experience; willing to learn Counter work; no objection to Sunday duty; interview preferred. Apply 270/37, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store Manager, with view to succession; married, age 34; reliable, thorough all round London experience. 167/27, Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS; qualified; 22; tall; good appearance; knowledge of French; West-End experience. 265/17, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Assistant, Manager, or Locum; 24; London or North-East Coast preferred; free November 8. 267/32, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER wants situation with a good-class Chemist; four years' experience; 18 years; small remuneration; interviews accepted. Apply Edward H. Golden-Bloom, 11 Broadway, Hammersmith.

JUNIOR (19) requires position; Dispensing, Photography, etc. Taylor, 31 Cumberland Street, Cardiff.

JUNIOR (19) desires Apprenticeship to qualified Chemist in Bradford or Halifax district. 265/10, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, Hall qualification, desires post in Hospital, Institution, or Pharmacy; London preferred. 267/18, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, 9½ years' first-class experience, Dispensing and Front Counter; knowledge of Photography, seeks position with Chemist or Doctor. 267/40, Office of this Paper.

LADY, qualified, thoroughly experienced, desires post; now disengaged; permanency or Locum; London, N.W., preferred. 269/39, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, Manager or Senior, qualified, single, age 27, with good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; knowledge of Photography. 270/260, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, Relief or part-time; excellent recent references; competent, reliable, energetic; South London. "D," 122 Dalmally Road, Addiscombe.

MANAGER or Senior, qualified, 35, married, requires post at once; living accommodation if possible; 16 years' excellent provincial experience; last 5½ years held management; highly recommended. H. B. Hale, Hardwicke, Ox Lane, Harpenden.

MANAGER; 31; qualified; married; abstainer; Dispensing, Prescribing, Counter, Photographic; good references. "Pharmacist," 50 Bishopsworth Road, Bedminster Down, Bristol.

MANAGER; locum or part-time; qualified; middle-aged; competent; reliable; recently sold own business. "F," 119 Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath.

MANAGER; qualified; 48; last situation 12 years; living accommodation preferred; disengaged. Collitt, 25 Connaught Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex.

MANAGER; qualified; thoroughly experienced in all branches; expert Prescriber and business builder; undeniable references; just disengaged; London area. "Aspirin," 31 Ladysmith Avenue, East Ham.

MANAGER; qualified; disengaged; middle-age; experienced; 20 years with one firm; good Prescriber and Dispenser. "Chemist," 271/18, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER District.—Qualified desires position; good Dispenser, Window-dresser, and Counter-man. Hart, 8 Durnford Street, Middletown, Manchester.

M.P.S., 30, first-class all-round experience, desires post as Manager; good Salesman and Window-dresser; excellent references; proved ability. 270/11, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., age 33, shortly requires position as Manager in or near London; excellent experience in all branches; would consider Partnership. Please give some particulars and salary offered. Write 270/7, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Dispensing engagement required; 10 years' experience; steady and reliable. P.C.B. 58/6, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 29, seeks management of a first-class Pharmacy in the South or West of England; excellent credentials; experienced in the opening of a new business. 261/21, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (25), studying Optics, desires post, preferably with Chemist-Optician; all-round experience; good references; Sheffield, Birmingham or Nottingham preferred; disengaged November 14. "M.P.S.," 271 Derbyshire Lane, Sheffield.

QUALIFIED lady desires post in Scotland; excellent references. Apply to 269/34, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant, first-class experience Dispensing and Retail, seeks position with Doctor, Chemist, or Institution. 267/400, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (29), single, requires post as Manager or first Assistant; London or South of England; good all-round experience. 267/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager; age 28; disengaged November 8; excellent references; Salesmanship; reliable and energetic; good all-round experience. 265/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 50; single; excellent all-round experience; town or country; best references. "Chemist," Pembridge House, Reginald Terrace, Leeds.

QUALIFIED, Scot, 42, desires situation as Manager or Assistant; 19 years' experience as manager; accustomed to quick Counter and N.H.I. work. Milne, 29a Telferscot Road, Balham, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 20 years' all-round experience; abstainer; married; Croydon or South London; best references. Larcombe, 50 Brighton Road, Croydon.

QUALIFIED, 37, as Senior or Branch Manager; first-class experience; highest references; disengaged November 8. "Pharmacist," 4 St. Andrews Mansions, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.

QUALIFIED; last position, London, five years as manager; exceptional Prescribing experience; at present managing country business, but desirous of returning to London; any suitable post, Wholesale or Retail. 271/22, Office of this Paper.

THE RELIANCE BUREAU FOR DISPENSERS

WANTED.—Qualified Book-keeper Dispensers, Secretary Dispensers, Nurse Dispensers, Receptionists, and Private Secretaries to supply to Doctors at short notice. Qualified and Unqualified Dispensers supplied to Chemists.

Hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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QUALIFIED Chemist of wide experience seeks engagement; abstainer; satisfactory references. 270/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 21, Medallist, height 5 ft., seeks position in West-End business; excellent references; disengaged. 271/19, Office of this Paper.

RETIRED Chemist recommends good Housekeeper. Apply 261/27, Office of this Paper.

SCOTSMAN, qualified; tall; young; West End or City preferred; high-class experience; well recommended. 272/36, Office of this Paper.

STRONGLY recommended; smart lad; 20 years; six years' experience; good Stock-keeper for Retail or Wholesale; City preferred. Apply N. Martin, c/o A. L. Williams, Ltd., Pembridge Dock.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; reliable; well experienced man; competent Dispenser; middle-aged; London preferred. "Statim," 69 Annesley Avenue, Hendon, N.W.9.

UNQUALIFIED, married, 33, desires permanency; Dispensing, Counter, Photo; undeniable references; last situation five years; disengaged shortly. "Genuine," 270/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, position as Junior or Improver, after Christmas; Birmingham district; live in preferred; 3 years' experience. Reply 267/34, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady (Hall), 2½ years' Dispensing experience, desires post, London or suburbs. Lynn, 34 Waldemar Avenue, W.13.

WHOLESALE.

MAN aged 19, had 4 years in Laboratory of Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer; good worker. L. Gatehouse, 5 Bretell Street, London, S.E.17.

ADVERTISER seeks permanency with good house requiring an experienced Manufacturer of Toilet Creams and Preparations, Perfumes, Soaps, Shaving Creams, and Hairdressers' Sundries; can introduce export as well as home goods and customers; Sales-Manager. "Mackenzie" (P.C.B. 58/280), Office of this Paper.

COLLOIDAL Chemist, with Pharmaceutical qualification and expert in the Manufacture of Emulsions, Analysis and Research work, wishes responsible position with first-class manufacturing house; only substantial appointments considered. Apply P.C.B. 58/30, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC, experienced and capable man, well up in the manufacture of Toilet Preparations, Perfumery and Galenicals, seeks post of responsibility with Wholesale Drug House or Beauty Specialist. 270/4, Office of this Paper.

EX-STAFF Officer; expert Pharmacist all branches; born E organiser and staff controller; extensive experience; now managing; Wholesale or Retail; highest credentials; salary required £7 weekly. Apply "Keen," 262/16, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Representative desires a change and wishes to get in touch with a Wholesale House of good standing; connection London, North of England and North Wales. "Qualified," 269/58, Office of this Paper.

GERMAN University gentleman, speaking English, desires to enter firm of Manufacturing (Pharmaceutical) Chemists; has good knowledge of Elementary Chemistry, with first-class certificates in theoretical and practical work gained at the City of London College, and business experience. Write "A. Z." (P.C.B. 56/11), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with good connection with London Chemists, seeks engagement; excellent references. P.C.B. 56/9, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, experienced all branches, including Medical, open for engagement; steady, reliable worker; excellent references. P.C.B. 58/60, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; young, keen, smart appearance; disengaged; ready immediately to represent any well-established House at home or anywhere abroad; excellent references. Terms to 270/29, Office of this Paper.

SALES Manager and Export Representative; thoroughly experienced in sales promotion and systematic organisation and education of selling force; can market any goods for Chemists or Perfumery trades. P.C.B. 58/28, Office of this Paper.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ADVERTISER, 34, well educated and trained, holding exceptional proofs of Salesmanship, and with strong connection in Southern Counties, desires re-engagement by reputable firm; own car available; post in Sales Department entertained. 270/16, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER desires change; 20 years' sound connection, Retail and Wholesale, in the whole North of England from Derby to the Border. A. B., 603, 3 Wine Office Court, London, E.C.4.

UNQUALIFIED, 21 years' experience Retail, wishes to take appointment as Representative in London for a good house. P.C.B. 58/26, Office of this Paper.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNICK, Stock and Share Brokers and Dealers, Westminster Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E.3. Established 1898. Telephone: Lee Green 0081. Shares for sale, free of commission (subject):—220 Allenbury "B" 6% Pfs., 19s. 10d.; 100 x 7% Prefd. Ord., 21s. 4d.; 1,000 British Sugar, 4s. 1d.; 200 British Drug Ord., 20s. 9d.; 500 Burndepot Wireless 7½% Prefd. Ord., 10s.; 300 Defd., 2s.; 100 Evans Lescher Pfs., 5s. 3d.; 500 Fields Ord., 11s. 7½d.; 1,000 Home Grown Sugar, 6s. 4d.; 500 Idris "A" 6% Pfs., 15s. 4d.; 100 J. Knight 25% Prefd. Ord., 62s. 9d.; 120 G. B. Kent 5½% Pfs., 14s. 3d.; 300 Sanitas Trust 10% Pfs., 20s. 9d.; 25 Wright, Layman Pfs., 19s. 10d. Wanted (subject):—Evans Lescher Ord.; Idris Debts.

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SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

SECOND-HAND Shop Fronts, Drug Fittings, cheap; also Glass Counters, Dispensing Screens, Silent Salesman Showcases, Glass Shelves for window display. 8 ft. long x 7 ft. 6 in. high x 10 in. deep on bottom and 7 in. deep on top part Chemist Wall Showcases; three in stock at very reasonable price. A. FARLEY & CO., 227 Old Street, E.C.2.

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SHOW CARBOYS; four swan-necked or elegant shape; must match; not exceeding 24 in. "Cola," 61 Kremlin Drive, Liverpool.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

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I, EDMUND JAMES SMITH do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :-

1. I am the General Manager of Coleman & Company Limited the Manufacturers of Wincarnis
2. THE only wines used in that manufacture are Ports, Mietellas and other imported Red wines.
3. ALL such wines are guaranteed by their respective Shippers to be made from the choicest grapes grown in the respective districts of manufacture, and further to be PURE GRAPE WINES of excellent character which contain no anti-ferment or other deleterious matter.

AND I MAKE this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835

DECLARED at The Great Eastern Hotel,
Liverpool Street in the City of
London this Twenty seventh day of
October 1926.

Before me.

Edw Williams

A Commissioner for Oaths

The above statement with regard to WINCARNIS is made so that responsible members of the public may know that WINCARNIS is not to be confused with inferior or cheap medicated wines. The success of WINCARNIS, the original tonic wine, has encouraged many imitators, and to safeguard the public, the above declaration will, in future, appear on every bottle of WINCARNIS despatched from Wincarnis Works.

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